# PAIN STOP!

Inviting your attention to the following Statement of facts, and asking that you inform yourself as to the reliability of this company and its various remedies we shall seek to convince you that you cannot expend your money for a better, safer and more certain line of home remedies than those offered by us. Particularly just now, when colds are prevalent and the neuralgic fiend is playing the deuce in all possible forms, when rheumatism, and its Batch of attendant evils is abroad, doing its level best to destroy your happiness and enjoyment we improve the occasion by calling to your mind the fact that

## KILBOURNE'S PAIN STOP

cures both internal and external pains—and still it does not contain one single grain of any opiate. So small is the dose, however, that it stands unequaled in cheapness, as unapproached in its peculiar and certain effects—it is the hot drop without a peer, and best of all pain cures, and without a doubt the safest remedy of he kind offered in any form.

## PAIN STOP

is what its name indicates, and is sold for 25 and 50 cents. See that the round, green and yellow seal of Auburn Drug and Chemical Company is found upon every package. No other is genuine.

## American Farm Law.

A work that every Farmer, Business Man, Board of Select Men, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Trial Justice in the State should have. Compiled in the simplest manner by HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., member of the Suffolk Bar. Second edition, 256 pages. A limited number of copies of this useful work for sale at the office of the *Maine Farmer*. Sent by mail postpaid to any address for TWO DOLLARS per copy. This work is highly recommended by the Press throughout the country. We take pleasure in recommending it to our subscribers, and to all others in need of such a work.

BADGER & MANLEY,
Prop'r's Maine Farmer, Augusta.


### Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, Lowell Sanborn of Wayne, in the county of Kennebec, by his mortgage deed, dated March 9, A. D. 1878, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 211, Page 255, conveyed to me, the undersigned, the following described real estate, situated in said Wayne, and bounded as follows, being the same piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said Lowell Sanborn by Nathan E. Lovejoy, by deed of warranty, dated August 11, A. D. 1855, and recorded in Kennebec county Registry of Deeds, Book 211, Page 229, to which reference is had.

Also one other piece or parcel of land in said Wayne, and bounded as follows, being the same conveyed to the said Lowell Sanborn, by deed of warranty of Elbridge C. Blackwell, bearing date June 30, A. D. 1866, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 271, Page 291, to which reference is had.

And whereas, the conditions of said mortgage has been broken, now therefore by reason of the breach of the condition thereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage. HANNAH B. SANBORN, by L. T. Carleton her attorney.

June 23, 1890. 3t34

### Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS.—Taken on Execution, wherein E. W. Whitehouse of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, is creditor, and Benjamin F. Hodgkins of Mt. Vernon, in said county, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1890, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of E. W. Whitehouse, in Augusta, in said county, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Benjamin F. Hodgkins has in and to the same, or had on the 20th day of March, 1890, when he took the same was seized on execution, to wit: A certain tract of land situated in Readfield in said county of Kennebec, with the buildings thereon, it being the old homestead farm of Jesse Gilman, bounded as follows: On the west by land of M. M. Dearborn; on the north by land of Samuel Whittier; northerly by land of Jeremiah Whittier; easterly by Jeremy Toyle and David Moore, and on the south by land of David Moore, being the same premises described in a deed, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 357, Page 2.

HIRAM GILMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

June 24, 1890. 3t33

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

RICHARD E. GOODWIN, Executor of the last will and testament of ALBERT G. GOODWIN, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account as Executor of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

MARY L. ROBINSON, Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE M. ROBINSON, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, etc., viz.: Three different pieces and lots of land on Belfast road, being the real estate of the river in said Augusta:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

LUARISTON GILD, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of bequests, etc.: The lot of land in said Sidney, bonded as the Gild's own land.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of G. S. STORER, late of Windsor, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

JONAS M. HAMMOND, Administrator on the estate of ESTHER E. HAMMOND, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

JONAS M. HAMMOND, Administrator on the estate of HANNAH HAMMOND, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1890.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of CAROLINE N. CLARK, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*


JOHN HILLARD writes from Gilmanton, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1890: "I have used your Electric Bitters, and they have done me more good than anything I ever took for Kidney trouble. Would not be without a bottle if I could get more." ELECTRIC BITTERS are the purest, strongest and best medicine known to the world for Kidney and Liver complaints. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents a bottle. Hostetter Med. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 29eod1mow

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS.
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe, sure and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for Chichester English Diamond Brand, in red and gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or by letter, 2c. for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 19t44



# THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

BADGER & MANLEY,

OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.

TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance.

FREE OF POSTAGE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

*TERMS OF ADVERTISING:*

For one inch space, $1.00 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All translent advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

G. S. AYER, J. W. ELLSCOT.



# Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890. No. 36.


### Fairs to Occur.

Androscoggin County Agricultural Society—At Lewiston Falls, Aug. 26th, 27th, 28th.
Kennebec County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, September 24, 25.
Cumberland County Agricultural Society—At Gorham, Sept. 2d, 3d and 4th.
Sagadahoc Maine State Fair—At Bangor, Sept. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th.
Lincoln and Edmington Farmers' Club—At East Eddington, Sept. 30th and 23th.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Franklin
Oxford County Agricultural Society—At Oxford, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
Androscoggin County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
Kennebec Valley Farmers and Stock Breeders' Association—At Morrill's Corner, W. Gardiner, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.
Waldo County Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Belfast, Sept. 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th.
Penobscot Maine State Fair—At Lewiston, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Piscataquis Agricultural Society—At Dover, Sept. 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th.
Androscoggin Agricultural Society—At Lake-side Park, Princeton, Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2d.
Aroostook Agricultural Society—At Caribou, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Washington Agricultural Society—At South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windsor, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d.
Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Dedham, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th.
Washington Agricultural Society—At Cherryfield, Sept. 17th and 18th.
Aroostook County Agricultural Society—At Belfast, Sept. 23d and 24th.
Piscataquis Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d.
Oxford Agricultural Society—At Fryeburg, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
Androscoggin County Agricultural Society—At Saco, Sept. 30, 10th, 11th and 12th.

Would it not be well for professors of agriculture to note that the farm is a good book to study? There are lots of lessons in it.

"Look here," said a party interested in the commercial fertilizer analyses, whom we met on the train a few days ago, "I want you to stir up those fellows up to Orono. They grow slower every year."

Hon. T. W. Palmer of Michigan, has been chosen President of the Columbian Commission, having in charge the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893. Those who ought to know the best, pronounce him thoroughly qualified to fill the high position.

In discourses over the beef supply, and the time when it will begin to dry up, we have been told that the government lands, available for settlement, are nearly all taken up. An increase of fifty in the force of clerks in the land office at Washington, doesn't look that way.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago, last week, were unreasonably large, and there was a shrinkage in prices accordingly. Thus do we see it repeated time after time, a little advance bringing a rush of cattle that overloads the market, and the prices give way to ruin. Here is that "shortage" that may have been claiming was close at hand?

Under the arrangement adopted by the New England Society, of letting the officers of the society with which they join do all the work, and have all the management of the exhibitions, it seems to be of little account that the figure heads are self-perpetuized during life. The members of the public, therefore, may as well forego all assistiveness on their part.

Some dairymen advocate a night pasture for cows, into which the herd is turned after milking to remain through the night. The night pasture we like pretty well is a good dry, well bedded tie-up, with a draft of pure air through open doors and windows, and a sprinkle of good sweet hay and a light grain ration in the feed box. We have noticed, too, that the cows take it very kindly.

The New York State Agricultural Society to hold its semi-centennial fair at Syracuse, September 11 to 18, 1890. Competition is open without restriction of territory. Prizes are on a liberal scale. A gold medal is offered for herds, and a first prize of $50 for bulls and $40 for cows, in each breed alike to horses the same scale of value is followed. A like liberality runs through all other classes in the list. No trotting of horses is admitted at this fair.

It makes us smile to hear the editor, at his desk, wisely tell of how the hay-makers "should take a good long rest after their hasty noon meal," and then go on to discourse of the refreshing effects of "an after-dinner nap." Those who proffer advice to the hay field, ought to know that the time to make hay is in the bright sunshine, and in the heat of the day, and that refreshing rest has to be deferred till the labors of the day are over.

White weed makes pretty good fodder when cut while in blossom, but most farmers would willingly part with it if there was a practicable way of cleaning it out. Plow, manure and cultivate the land often, and there will be no trouble with it. While it will not be absolutely cleaned out in that way, yet so little will remain that there will be no serious harm from it. White weed never chokes out grass in cultivated lands; it only comes in where the grass goes out. A "field of white weed" is proof the land needs the plow and the manure cart.

As the result of the absence of caution in the handling and the use of poisonous insecticides, to which attention was called in the *Farmer* a few weeks ago, mention is made of a case in Michigan where three children drank of Paris green water, which resulted in the death of two, while the third was the only one to drink. The sprinkling of the utensils were, the water or the potatoes is now in order, and in no case should the utensils used, the water or the potatoes be left where those not having them in charge can lay hands upon them. The same care should be used as related to the domestic animals.

The *Farmer's* report of the State College commencement stated that not a Trustee of the college was present at the exercises. Is it possible that we have a board of management of that institution who do not realize the importance of showing their faithfulness to the charge in their keeping by giving their presence to this crowning occasion, so full of interest to those connected with the institution, and particularly to those going out from a four years' course of diligent application to this foundation work of a lifetime? Their presence is a duty owed to the State, and if they cannot afford to *give* the time called for, then should the State compensate them for it, as is justice it ought.

### Mortgaged Farms.

It seems that the special census agents who are taking the mortgage indebtedness in the various counties in this State, find a surprisingly small number of mortgages existing to farms, and that a large part of those found are for small amounts.

We are not at all surprised at these disclosures, for while there have been men among us who have been loudly proclaiming that the farmers were not prospering, from our communication with them and opportunities for observation among them, we have been convinced the premises were not sound, and have claimed that farmers among us were generally prosperous and were gaining in property. In fact, we contend that extending back to the war, only a small amount of mortgages have been laid against the farmers of this State, or of New England at large. Instead of failing to meet expenses, they have been gaining in property. Conditions every where apparent, has indicated this, and the money loans have gone out of the State, the savings bank deposits, and the easy collections in years past, among them, prove it. So it is no surprise that no heavy mortgaged indebtedness is found against them by the enumerators.

The fact of prosperity, however fully established, has nothing to do with the great question discussed so much of late, of whether the farmer is getting his full share of prosperity. While he has been paying up mortgages and laying up money, it may be, and probably is a fact, that he has not been able to secure as much in this direction as his labors should have brought to him, nor as much as a like effort in other directions has brought to others. A miller possibly may make something out of the two cents a quart he secures to himself on the milk sent to market, yet it still may be a question whether this is his share in a years of milk that costs the consumer eight cents. It is quite certain that in the last two years, in consequence of low prices, and loss by frosts, that very few farmers among us have been able to reach the standard of prosperity that in other years previous had rewarded their efforts, and that just at the present time the record is not as fair as the census figures show it. Nor does the mortgage record refute the fact of the alarming shrinkage in the value of farm real estate, and the accompanying indifference on the part of the public to farm property, which of late have been so forcibly shown up. It is a striking fact that these conditions have been growing upon us for many years, in spite of the prosperity around us, and therefore must be due to causes entirely outside of it.

So, whether the very gratifying condition of farms and farmers found by the enumerators of mortgage indebtedness is to continue, will depend in large measure whether a check is put onto the still growing indifference to the value of farm property, and whether the prices of the products of the farm shall so far improve as to give a possible margin to the producer. Certainly at present these factors are down to low water mark; but without mortgages disputing titles, farmers can successfully bridge over embarrassments which it is confidently believed will prove only temporary, and that the prosperity and independence, so fully enjoyed in the past, will continue to crown all well directed effort.

### The Summer Outlook.

We are permitted this week to give a copious and at the same time comprehensive report of the condition of farming in Maine at the present writing. In perusing the letters from our numerous correspondents, our readers must be struck with the frankness with which they write, there being no attempt at concealment or exaggeration. The bad phases of farm life and prospects are given, while the more hopeful and encouraging are not ignored. These numerous letters are from the hands and brains of intensely practical men; not theorists merely, but men who, with shirt-sleeves rolled up, guide the plow, sow the seed, care for the tender plant, and practically guide the destinies of the farms of Maine. Most of these letters have been written within the past week, and therefore give the present *status* of affairs.

Our correspondents unanimously agree on two points, viz.: The season is a fortnight behind the ordinary season; and it was a fatal winter for the sheep, hundreds of them dying, and what stamina were raised being weak and sickly. The sheep calamity cannot be averted, but the cold, dull, wet, backward—slightly so—spring may find its compensation in a warm, growing and gloriously ripening autumn. A less area of land was planted on account of the prevailing wet weather, and many fields that had been carefully prepared had to be abandoned. Hay easily holds its lead as the principal crop, but the crop will not come up to that of last year, but will hold its place well among the average crops. Haying is already going on with good weather, with farm help hard to find on reasonable terms. The high price of potatoes the past winter and spring has induced many to plant. Stock wintered first rate, though the bossies have been slaughtered on account of the low price of beef. Grain looks well, with the exception of a slight appearance of rust in certain localities. With the exception of the Baldwin, the blossoms of which seemed to blight, the apple crop promises to be large. Plums more promising than for years. The planting of yellow and sweet corn lessened by the want of good weather planting time. The business of butter and cheese factories is constantly growing, while private dairying has lost none of its popularity. An increase is noticed in the use of commercial fertilizers, but barn-yard manure continues the main and substantial reliance. Take all these letters, with their settled opinions and predictions, and he must look with darkened vision who does not see in them many hopeful signs of cheer.

### Death of a Well Kown Nurseryman.

It is with deep regret that we record the death on June 23, of Patrick Barry, aged seventy-four years, long and widely known both in this country and abroad as a member of the firm of Elwanger & Barry, nurserymen, Rochester, New York. For many years he was President of the Horticultural Society of Western New York, and was its most efficient supporter. He was one of the leading originators of the American Pomological Society, and as Chairman for many years of its General Fruit Committee, collected the materials and constructed its invaluable Catalogue of Fruits. When it became necessary to appoint a First Vice President of the society, on account of the impaired health of President Wilder, Mr. Barry was promptly and unanimously elected to fill the place. When his own declining health prevented his attendance at the meetings of the Western New York Society, he indicated his interest in its success by a donation of two thousand dollars to its permanent fund. Mr. Barry has also contributed largely to the success of horticulture by his writings. During the several years that he had charge of the *Horticulturist* after the death of Mr. Downing, it was conspicuously valuable for its practical character. His work entitled the "Fruit Garden" is widely known as one of the best of its kind which has been written. His many personal friends will bear in grateful remembrance his unceasing kindness which he has shown them in many ways. He was successful in accumulating a large fortune," says the *Rochester Post-Express*, "but it was a fortune in the collection of which every dollar gained for the individual represented many dollars' worth of good done. He prospered on the plunder of no other man, but on the prosperity of others—on the improvement of land in all parts of the country, and on the growth of this community. He made himself wealthy, but he left the world far wealthier through his labors."

### New England Fair.

The prize list for the Twenty-Seventh Annual New England Fair is at hand. The fair is to be held at Worcester, Mass., in connection with, and on the spacious grounds of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, on September 24 to 5th, 1890. As is usual with the arrangements of the New England Society, the local society, where the fair is held, are given the management of the principal details of the exhibition. The Worcester County Society is one of the strongest and the smartest organizations of the kind to be found anywhere within the field occupied by the New England Society. They know no such words as falter or fail. This insures a grand good exhibition to begin with, whether the New England attachment adds much or little, and it's guarantee that the exhibition will be well managed. The premiums are on a liberal scale. For a list send to Daniel Needham, Secretary, 45 Milk St., Boston.

In the midst of the general depression in all cattle markets, the Jerseys have continued at the top in prices, and they are the first to respond to the returning spirit of improvement. The reason for this is very simple. The Jersey pays more for the food she consumes than any other cow. This fact is generally demonstrated and its general recognition accounts for the steadily growing demand for good Jersey cows and for good Jersey bulls. This demand comes from two classes—dairymen and breeders. The butter conferences held in New York State last year, put the superior money value of the Jersey blood in a very strong light.

## THE CROPS IN MAINE.

### The Field Viewed from Every Possible Standpoint.

### The Bright Pictures, and Those With Darker Shades.

*[Specially reported for the Maine Farmer.]*

ALBION. Grass about twenty per cent. less than last year, but about an average of the last ten years. Less than the usual amount of corn planted, and it was damaged badly by the crows. About the usual amount of grain sown, but the most of it was sown late on account of the wet weather. Some land so wet that it will not be sown. Less than the usual amount of stock wintered. Sheep wintered very poorly; the loss in some flocks was over twenty per cent. An increased number of horses kept. About the usual amount of commercial fertilizers used. Prospect of a good apple crop. The pear and plum crop will be light. No corn canning or butter factories in town. Feed in pastures good. More than the usual amount of beets and turnips sown, but the most of them are late sown.

G. B. WOOD.

ANDOVER. Grass is yet hardly grown, and is rather thin, especially on old ground. The crop will fall short probably 20 to 25 per cent. from the average. Stock wintered fairly well, the amount kept is somewhat increased from last year. Mixed farming is the practice, and no crop is planted as a general specialty. The crop area will not differ much from last season, possibly a small increase. Fruit trees are promising a good crop. Commercial fertilizers are not extensively used, but by many as a supplementary manure.

H. W. POOR.

AUBURN. As to the grass, it looks as well as last year, only it wants a little more time to ripen. The acreage will be about the same as last year. Fertilizers, I have no means of knowing, I used one ton. The area will not be as large as last year, on account of bad weather. Stock wintered a large crop. Butter and corn factories I have no means of knowing. Early vegetables are not doing well, too cold.

L. A. MILLIKEN.

BRUNSWICK. In consequence of the cool, wet weather in May our farmers were delayed in planting, and vegetation was backward, but has come forward rapidly within the last two weeks. Grass is looking well, but backward—slightly so—in the old fields—but a full average crop will be cut. All kinds of stock wintered well; increased attention is manifested in the improvement of horses and cattle. Commercial fertilizers are growing more popular yearly. The usual amount of farm products have been planted except less sweet corn, and an increased area in potatoes, the latter looking finely. The orchards have blossomed full and are fruiting well. Less destructive insects than usual. Potato and squash bugs have done no damages yet, and but few tent caterpillars, currant or cut worms have made their appearance. On the whole, our farmers would be fairly prosperous if the tax collectors were more modest in their annual demands, for the hard earnings of our farmers.

BRUNSWICK. There will be an average crop of hay cut in this locality, but not up to last year. Stock came from the barn in fine condition, with some falling off in numbers. Farmers are using more commercial fertilizers each year, supplement the manure heap. The area of crops will be somewhat less this year, owing to the long continued wet weather. A large amount of ploughing and will be done this season. Fruit trees are looking well, and promise an average crop.

S. L. HOLBROOKE.

BOWDOINHAM. Season is a week or nine days late. Grass crop is 25 per cent. less than last year. Too much rain and too little sun. Pastures average good with other years. Stock wintered quite well; sheep not quite as well as usual; about same number kept. About the usual amount of commercial fertilizers used as the average. Grass crop will lead this year. Smaller areas of grain and hoed crops than usual. Sweet corn for factory falls off. Fruit promises a large crop. Fruit trees making good growth; blossomed medium full; caterpillars unusually plenty. Usual amount of cucumbers will be planted for the pickle factory. Dairy interest kept along on a small scale, and no change made high. Outside business good. Times with farmers about an average. Butter factory interest quiet.

J. W. L.

BENTON. Crops, I think, will be short one-fourth from last season. Not much wintered well, but sheep poorly. Amount of stock to be wintered will depend somewhat on prices this fall. Fertilizers used in this section, say 30 to 40 tons. Our factory is handling more sweet corn next; not so large amount planted as usual; too wet. Apples, not so many as blossoms indicated.

W. K. LUNT.

BRIDGTON. The grass crop has been, and still is a problem not easy to solve, and ranges from a full crop to one very light, flats and hollows suffering more from the effects of ice last winter, than hillsides and rolling lands. As the weather continued favorable for growth at the bottom, and cutting being delayed as it ought to be, perhaps an average crop may be harvested. Some fields were badly winter killed, while others were unharmed, corn suffering the most. Grass lands have been strained to their fullest capacity for the past decade, with no rest. Stock wintered well, according to the care bestowed, and now going on luxuriant pastures. A large amount of fertilizers used, more especially on sweet corn, which is the leading hoed crop. Oats and barley sown for grain, but to a limited extent. The area of all crops being about the same for each year. Fruit trees of all kinds wintered well, even the tender peach, are now making fine growth. Apples, except blights, promise a full yield, and small fruits well set. Bridgton Creamery is making about 2000 lbs. of butter per week, with a ready sale at about twenty-three cents. The canning factories have planted from ten to fifteen hundred acres as usual. All crops are at least ten days late, on account of cold, and continued rains. Corn was planted from twentieth of May, to the middle of June, and farmers have already secured their share of the spoils. And the tax gatherer has his eye on the rest.

G. E. CHADBOURNE.

BUCKFIELD. "Grass not so good as last year," is the almost universal answer. Much will depend on the season for the next two weeks. "The herdsgrass was killed out badly in old mowings," is often heard. General hay crop estimated at ⅔ of last year. Farmers although giving the resources of their farms to developing the grass land, to the diminution of cropculture, and kept cows to the exclusion of young stock, are finding that beef will be plenty, also small fruits, and apples enough, doubtless, will be raised. The season is about twelve days behind last year.

J. E. BRADBURY.

EAST SKOWHEGAN. Grass is good and good quality. Prospect now is better and better quality than last year. Stock wintered very well. Sheep died badly late in the spring. We are raising 6 calves, most of the calves are gone for veal, no increase. No decrease in fertilizers. Oats and hay take the lead; about the same, more india wheat this year. Fruit trees are growing nicely. Apples and plums are dropping off badly. A short crop compared with the two last years. The Skowhegan factory is running now, but butter making is hard business. Factory butter retails at 20 cts., Domestic, 15@16cts. per pound. Skowhegan factory all right. A good crop planted.

S. RICHARDSON.

EAST BETHEL. Grass winter killed. Hay crop not as good as last year, but above the average. Stock wintered well, but no increased amount will be kept; an increased amount of fertilizer has been used. Area of crops this year about as last. Grain looking well. Corn and potatoes rather late. Condition of fruit trees good. The leading crop is sweet corn. A new corn-canning establishment is being built at Bethel with a larger capacity. The wet weather has made farmers late about all work.

H. H. BEAN.

EASTON. Grass is looking well. Usual amount of stock, wintered well. An increased amount of commercial fertilizers has been used. The leading crop is potatoes. The condition of fruit trees is good, and promises a large yield. Season very backward.

W. N. J.

EMBDEN. The grass has grown pretty well endways, but not very much sideways, consequently it will be thin, and although we may get pretty nearly an average crop in bulk, it will be poor in quality, grown as it has almost wholly in the shade. Stock wintered very well, no increase in amount. There is a constant increase in commercial fertilizers used. Beans, barley, and buckwheat are the three crops that take the lead (behind in being put in the ground—as late as June 25th in some cases,) this year, although there would have been a larger amount of corn and potatoes planted than usual, had it been a common season. Fruit trees in good condition; blossomed full, but I think the cold, wet weather will blight badly. No butter factory. Corn canning factory cut down one-half in their contracts, and it looks as though the season would cut off the other half. The "oldest inhabitant" never saw anything like it. It has rained more than one-half the days since the first of May, and the sun has not shone one-third of the days, and not one day, all day, with the mercury ranging between 40° and 60° generally, with occasionally dropping to 35°, with a frost, and going up to 80°, with a thunder shower to send it down again. We have not had but three days at one time without rain, but have had six in which it rained every day. Now don't think I have got disgruntled with the clerk of the weather, for personally, I have nothing "agin" him. We have got into the ground five acres of corn, three of sweet corn, five of yellow corn, one of potatoes and finished up the last day day of May, but this has been done by having unusually dry land plowed up, and plenty manure all cut and worked into the ground last fall, and improving every hour between rains, and working the ground when ordinarily we should not consider it fit to work at all. The yellow corn and potatoes came up well, and look fairly well: the oats grew well until about one foot high when the rust struck them, and I don't know what the result will be. The beans look as though they had stood with the frost two months of the time. The sweet corn about one-half come up, and looks as though the half that didn't showed the most wisdom. But, Mr. Editor, don't think we are discouraged, for farmers are a plucky class, and although don't always think whatever is, is for the best, are disposed to make the best of what they can't prevent.

R. W. ELLIS.

FORT FAIRFIELD. The grass crop, except upon fields which were badly winter killed a year ago, promised an abundant harvest. Newly seeded land and clover, has not looked better for many years, although somewhat in a backward stage of growth, as the season is very backward. The crop is above an average, and promises to nearly double the harvest of last year. Stock wintered fairly well, and is doing remarkably well at the present time, as pastures are furnishing abundant feed. The tendency is not to enlarge the herds very much, and I think there is about the same amount on hand as at this time last year. More than double the amount of corn fertilizers used than in any previous year. Potatoes—our leading crop—do not promise as well as last year, only upon exceptional fields. The potato plaint is quite general, that the seed did not germinate well, and many pieces will be almost an entire failure, while others about half a crop. Those that were the seed germinated well, now promise, should the season ahead be favorable, above an average crop. Grain crop is decidedly poorer than last season, and area about the same. Fruit never promised better. The butter factory in Ft. Fairfield village in operation, but the energies of most Aroostook farmers seem to be directed to more in the line of potato production than dairying, and the factory is not looked to as working to its merits demand.

H. C. TOWNSEND.

FARMINGTON. Grass promises a large crop; as much as last year and more than an average. Stock wintered well, and in good condition this spring, than usual. There has been an increase (small) in the use of commercial fertilizers, but largely in grass fertilizers, where they have been found to be most profitable. Some land failed to be plowed for cultivated crops, and their condition is below the average; less cultivated than last year. Early sown grain is good. Fruit trees, though a little late, promise an average crop. Nothing as yet has seriously troubled the fruit.

D. H. KNOWLTON.

FAIRFIELD. Grass in this section is looking well, and a fair crop will be harvested from fields which have received fair treatment and a liberal share of fertilizers. A liberal amount of clover may be seen, thus adding to its feeding value. Haying has just commenced, as grass is still growing finely on abundant pasturage. Oats are the principal grain crop this season, and many fields are late. Corn is late, but particular care and some good seed may came well where the rust struck them, and I complaints are heard, where seed was furnished by the packers. Large amounts of fertilizers have been used. The flocks of sheep are not what they should be, and will decrease rather than increase the dairying future. Potatoes are growing rapidly, and looking remarkably well for the season. Apple crop will be lighter than for several years, especially in winter varieties. Grain is late, needing warm weather. Good horses abound in Fairfield, and it is doubtful if more choice colts can be found in any town in Maine, than in our pastures this season.

T.

FREEDOM. Grass crop seventy-five per cent. of last year, but an average crop. Stock wintered well, except sheep, one-tenth died. I think that there is no increase in sheep, with the exception of cows. Grain has not been as much planted as usual, but fertilizers have been used more than ever to forward the crops. Yellow eyed beans are the rage here, and have come in unusual. Amount of stock wintered, and in hands of farmers, about the same as last year. Commercial fertilizers are much used. The weather has been so disappointing, no one crop will have a large area. Corn intended for corn, has been at a late day sown with barley. Also mixed grain has been sown to considerable extent. Beans look finely, the acreage fully up to the average. Our orchards are in fine condition, and give promise of a good harvest. No sweet corn was planted with the corn packing company removing their plant to another field. The cheese and butter factory are in full operation; amount of milk daily received between 4 and 5 thousand lbs.; 500 lbs. of cheese is manufactured more as the quantity of milk may be. Of butter the company are making 800 lbs. weekly; paid patrons, April and May, 23½ cents per inch for cream, netted last year—the same 17 cents per pound for butter at the house. What farmers need is help. It is not taxes that have demoralized farms and farming interest, as many want of it, and given those that had 40 years ago, never was the time when the farmers could do so well as the present. The cry that farming does not pay in Maine; that farms are being deserted, has no foundation in fact in Maine. Let us look for the real cause; $5.00 extra tax, never drove a man off his farm; it is well to look to an equal distribution of tax; the tax is the least however.

G. H. ANDREWS.

MAYSVILLE CENTRE. The grass crop in this section promises to be far above that of last year, and will probably be fully up to the average, if not above. New seeded clover is looking splendidly, and old fields will cut a heavy swath. Haying will be ten days later than last year. For some reason, stock, in general, did not come out looking as well as usual, but the season is late and cold for cultivated crops, and their condition is below the average; less cultivated than last year. Early sown grain is good. Fruit trees, though a little late, promise an average crop. Nothing as yet has seriously troubled the fruit.

D. H. KNOWLTON.

FAIRFIELD. Grass in this section is looking well, and a fair crop will be harvested from fields which have received fair treatment and a liberal share of fertilizers. A liberal amount of clover may be seen, thus adding to its feeding value. Haying has just commenced, as grass is still growing finely on abundant pasturage. Oats are the principal grain crop this season, and many fields are late. Corn is late, but particular care and some good seed may came well where the rust struck them, and I complaints are heard, where seed was furnished by the packers. Large amounts of fertilizers have been used. The flocks of sheep are not what they should be, and will decrease rather than increase the dairying future. Potatoes are growing rapidly, and looking remarkably well for the season. Apple crop will be lighter than for several years, especially in winter varieties. Grain is late, needing warm weather. Good horses abound in Fairfield, and it is doubtful if more choice colts can be found in any town in Maine, than in our pastures this season.

T.

FREEDOM. Grass crop seventy-five per cent. of last year, but an average crop. Stock wintered well, except sheep, one-tenth died. I think that there is no increase in sheep, with the exception of cows. Grain has not been as much planted as usual, but fertilizers have been used more than ever to forward the crops. Yellow eyed beans are the rage here, and have come in unusual. Amount of stock wintered, and in hands of farmers, about the same as last year. Commercial fertilizers are much used. The weather has been so disappointing, no one crop will have a large area. Corn intended for corn, has been at a late day sown with barley. Also mixed grain has been sown to considerable extent. Beans look finely, the acreage fully up to the average. Our orchards are in fine condition, and give promise of a good harvest. No sweet corn was planted with the corn packing company removing their plant to another field. The cheese and butter factory are in full operation; amount of milk daily received between 4 and 5 thousand lbs.; 500 lbs. of cheese is manufactured more as the quantity of milk may be. Of butter the company are making 800 lbs. weekly; paid patrons, April and May, 23½ cents per inch for cream, netted last year—the same 17 cents per pound for butter at the house. What farmers need is help. It is not taxes that have demoralized farms and farming interest, as many want of it, and given those that had 40 years ago, never was the time when the farmers could do so well as the present. The cry that farming does not pay in Maine; that farms are being deserted, has no foundation in fact in Maine. Let us look for the real cause; $5.00 extra tax, never drove a man off his farm; it is well to look to an equal distribution of tax; the tax is the least however.

G. H. ANDREWS.

MAYSVILLE CENTRE. The grass crop in this section promises to be far above that of last year, and will probably be fully up to the average, if not above. New seeded clover is looking splendidly, and old fields will cut a heavy swath. Haying will be ten days later than last year. For some reason, stock, in general, did not come out looking as well as usual, but the season is late and cold for cultivated crops, and their condition is below the average; less cultivated than last year. Early sown grain is good. Fruit trees, though a little late, promise an average crop. Nothing as yet has seriously troubled the fruit.

D. H. KNOWLTON.

FAIRFIELD. Grass in this section is looking well, and a fair crop will be harvested from fields which have received fair treatment and a liberal share of fertilizers. A liberal amount of clover may be seen, thus adding to its feeding value. Haying has just commenced, as grass is still growing finely on abundant pasturage. Oats are

# Maine Farmer.

Augusta, July 17, 1890.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.


### Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. O. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. AVERN is now calling upon our subscribers in Somerset county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Hancock county.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "Talk about living well! Why, we who cultivate the soil might and ought to live like princes, and be the first and foremost men of our land." Yes, we ought, but when shall we? Not till we have more pride and interest in our business.

The Maine Central people estimate their loss on the Fourth from the weather, at fully $10,000. This means that so much has been kept in the pockets to be expended in other ways, and perhaps in many cases, where as much will be secured as by a grand jubilee on the 4th of July.

One track in Maine always draws a crowd and a big field of horses and that is Fairfield. Good races and a good time await all who attend. See our advertising columns for particulars. $1600 in purses will be competed for Aug. 7th, 8th and 9th. Send in your entries and be sure and be present.

The legislature of Mass., follows the course mapped out by some other states, and places a higher value upon the dogs than upon the sheep. It is a matter of some surprise, that having defeated the bill for additional protection of sheep, they failed to enact that every lamb found biting a dog should be killed, and the owner held for damages.

It is confidently expected that 150,000 veterans of the late war, will assemble at the coming reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston. What a change the quarter of a century has made in these men, who then came home, so many of them in the fullness of early manhood. It is doubtful if ever again so many will meet, and all who can should attend.

The general editor, Mr. Owen, is taking his annual vacation, and a much needed rest, in his new cottage on the shores of Cobbosseecontee, where from the eels, hornpouts and suckers he is storing brain food for the days and weeks to come. If there seems to be a vacuity of thought in these columns during the present month, the future has better things in store for our readers.

The custom established by the *Farmer*, and continued these many years, of securing crop reports from all parts of the State, has proved so popular that some of our exchanges have adopted the same practice. It gives us great pleasure to know that the good work done in our columns is thought worthy of being copied in other State papers. We will endeavor to continue to set a good example.

Advertising pays, even for a State. Without advertising where would California, Florida, Kansas, Texas, or the "New South" be to-day? Who can tell where the State of Maine would have been had it been advertised, by keeping before the public, the resources and possibilities of the State. This is a work to be done by the individual, as well as the public printer. Faith in ourselves and in the determination to succeed will bring Maine to the front. This is the advertising we need.

Mr. Elijah Manter, Industry, formerly of Anson, who has had the *Maine Farmer* about half a century, is seventy eight years of age, and has been a successful farmer. Last year he raised 200 bushels of grain, and hay enough to keep a small stock of cattle, doing the mowing with his own scythe and his fast walking "near ox" harnessed into a one horse mowing machine, the same ox also doing the raking. This year he has sown some 35 bushels of grain and planted the usual amount of corn, potatoes, etc. He also still has the "old mill upon the stream" where he thrashes grain, grinds feed and saws boards, shingles, laths, etc. His health and courage are good, and his "gude wife," nearly the same age, has done the work in the house without help, until within a few months.

Pres. Small of Colby, evidently has the courage of his convictions, and frequently hits some old idea a blow which settles it. Young people have been coming up with the thought, received at home, heard on the streets, drank in from the press, and drilled in at school and college, that an education necessarily amounted to nothing on the farm. In his admirable address at commencement, he hit the key note when he said, that sixty-two per cent. of the graduates of Colby found locations and settled out of the State, and then he went on to say "what wonder when the majority of people deny their children a high school education, that we have so many deserted farms. Educated men want to settle among enlightened people. There is no need of having any deserted farms in this section which contain as many advantages as any farming region in the country. What we want is educated men who will use their brains in tilling the soil as well as their hands."

The present census bids fair to exceed all past experiences in errors and inaccuracies. We know it is very easy to criticise, but in this there seems just cause for complaint. The figures and statements presented will be taken as the basis of all calculations for the next ten years. During an extended trip over the country, we have conversed with a number of enumerators, and find as a result, that farm values, crop products, dairy products, average of the flocks and herds, all these figures will simply represent the judgment of the enumerator, as not one in one hundred has furnished any well established data. In making up the average of the dairy cows of Maine, the fact should appear, that, in a great majority of cases, the census taker guessed out with the individual, also that the average egg production is simply the judgment of the man. To be sure, once in a while one is found who knows what he is doing, and these statements would be refreshing. So far as farm products and values are concerned, the figures only approximate, being so largely estimates rather than a record of facts.

The premium list and rules of the forthcoming Eastern State Fair, to be held at Bangor, Sept., 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, have been received and the usual list of attractive purses and premiums are offered. No place in New England is better adapted for holding a successful fair than Bangor. The grounds are ample, buildings new and attractive, track one of the best, hotels abundant and all that is needed to make this a permanent exhibition, second to none in New England, is the hearty cooperation of the people. This must be had if the fair is to be continued. Frequently have we maintained that there was ample room for this society, and the State of Maine large enough for two successful State exhibitions. The worth of an annual fair such as we have had at Lewiston and Bangor cannot be overestimated. The breeding interests, and the farms and farmers, need the opportunity here given to meet, compare, reflect and record. To succeed, there must be a constant struggle for the best, and to know what that is, one must mingle freely with others in like pursuits. Hence, we urge a maintenance of the two State Fairs as necessary for the prosperity of agriculture. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that this support must cover all classes, and no one be allowed to outstrip another. The tendency to this can only be overcome by redoubling the efforts to balance the exhibition, by securing a full line of exhibits in all classes.

THE CALL OF THE HOUR. In all classes, as well as organizations, there seems to be an unusual awakening, and special activity is manifest, the one thought uppermost being to secure greater unity of action favorable to the class or body. That this should extend to agricultural classes and bodies is both natural and necessary. Without pausing to discuss the advisability of class legislation, the fact is apparent that we have drifted into this, and combination must meet combination. There is to-day an urgent call for the same unity of action among farmers as prevails elsewhere. For years the cry has been increasing that agricultural interests were being neglected, while others in every field were being fostered and strengthened. Men have, for selfish reasons, perhaps, caught up the cry and intensified the thought. It is a fact well sustained, that in times of epidemics the spread of disease is increased in proportion as the fears of the people are aroused. In times of financial embarrassment a discussion of the evils only adds volume to the load of anxiety. The same fact prevails in relation to this question. While recognizing the heavy burdens resting on the farmers, the actual depreciation of farm property, the low range of prices and absolute need of strict economy, there is still reason to fear that the present ills of the farmer's life have been too highly magnified, and the fact overlooked that throughout every department of trade there is manifest a drawing together of the lines which mark the difference between profit and loss. Business men fear a prolonged discussion of the special causes leading to a stringency in the money market because this only increases the evil. It may be so on the farms, and yet if the discussion of the past arouses to definite action, good instead of evil will surely result. The farmers' organization, the Grange, has been at work upon this line, stimulating and arousing, and to-day is active in promoting a discussion of the steps necessary to obtain relief. One fact is plainly apparent that while there is need of more intensive business methods on the farm, an impetus to these must come through legislation in the interest of this great class of producers. The worth of agriculture to the State has been overlooked, our dependence upon it not realized, and for want of unity of action on the part of those who have attempted to represent it, other interests have been allowed to absorb public attention. Legislation has in certain ways been fairly liberal to agricultural work, but not where immediate relief and assistance would be assured.

The State college has been established and yearly supported by appropriations, but the work attempted there for agriculture has been largely rendered futile by the public utterances of press and speaker, that education unfitted for and was away from the farm. The State Board of Agriculture has been kept in existence, but its work has been hampered for want of appropriations sufficient to enable the Sec'y to give his entire time to the State, and respond to the calls for assistance from farmers in every direction. Labor interests, which are far below the farms in value, have been recognized and the work of organization has gone on hand over hand, while the Board to satisfy and quiet the demands made. Neither political party has recognized the power or worth of agriculture, simply because its representatives have not been united for action. The responsibility for present conditions must fall back upon the class. Slowly, yet surely, the farmers have been studying the problem. They came to the last legislature asking for definite and increased appropriations for specific work, but because the farmers in the two bodies were not agreed, failed of securing what was desired. The work to be accomplished is to unite all the elements just as the interests are united. The great question of taxation has been receiving a large share of attention during the year. Relief is demanded, not because of the possible reduction in values, but in the equalization of burdens. It is this which rankles. The feeling of injustice must be removed, and this can never be done so long as the present stands out that other classes are exempted or relieved of their just burdens. It must ever be borne in mind that this relief has been granted by the Representatives and Senators *from the farms*, because these have always held the balance of power.

Railroad officials combine and secure a low valuation, and still lower rates of taxation. Ice men combine and legislation is "deemed inexpedient." Lumbermen stand together like one man, and values on wild lands are nominal. Manufacturers fuse their influence and secure legislation favorable to their class. Meanwhile appropriations increase, and the money must be forthcoming. Where does the heavy burden fall? On those classes which have not acted, which have not united their interests and secured their rights. The exposed property, not exempted, or relieved by law, must carry this burden, no matter how heavy it may be. The bulk of this lies to-day on the farms. The same want of unity is seen in town and in State, and assessors, unconsciously perhaps, shift the burden in answer to the ever increasing demand of combined interests.

The lesson is obvious. There must be a coming together of the tillers of the soil as others have come together. When this is done the results desired will be secured. The Grange says to its members: Go into your individual parties and act for your own best interests, and, when the choice has been made at the polls, then *all* must unite and work for justice. This is all any reasonable man should ask, and no stronger plea can possibly be made. An equalization of burdens cannot be objected to by any person, and this is all that is desired. *This must be granted*, and the battle should be waged upon this line until results are secured. As the organ of the farmers, this is to be, as it has always been, our position. We have here indicated but one line of action, but that will serve to illustrate our thought. What can be done here can be done elsewhere. The field for discussion is broad and the fruits abundant. All that is needed is that the farmers unitedly enter in and join all their forces, working together until the end is reached. This is the work to be accomplished, but it cannot come by rehearsing the ills of life or the failures of the past. It is for farmers of Maine stand *in their respective parties* and demand the nomination, and then work for the election, of those who will faithfully, earnestly, *fearlessly* labor for an equalization of burdens and appropriations, and the way before us will brighten, farmers will be encouraged to fight the foes which must be met, and contend against those which cannot be avoided, because justice prevails and equal rights are being maintained.

The State of Maine holds no more active, earnest or loyal worker than Prof. W. H. Jordan, Director of the Experiment Station at Orono. While interesting offers have been made him to go elsewhere, he remains loyal to his native State, and in every way possible is seeking its advancement. Just now he is engaged on experimental work on digestion and digestibility of different elements of food, and has as an assistant, Miss Kate Furbish, the eminent botanist of Brunswick, who is at work on special lines in the Botanical Division. The results of Prof. Jordan's patient investigations will be looked for with interest, as they must be of great assistance in solving the question of profitable feeding in the future.

The crop report bulletin for the month of June of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, comes to hand simultaneously with the numerous reports received from the special correspondents of the *Farmer*, giving the crop prospects in that State at the close of the month. From it we learn the corn has a good stand, but is backward on account of unfavorable weather; hay crop a full average, and quality good; potatoes, both early and late, promise unusually well; grain fruity, and not promising for a full crop.

The Provincial Farmers' Association held its semi-annual meeting at Woodstock, July 3d and 4th, and from the efficient Sec'y., Mr. W. W. Hubbard we are promised a full report of the sessions which were of deep interest.

President M. C. Fernald, of the Maine State College, has been elected one of the Vice Presidents of the National Educational Association, which is now in session at St. Paul.

ENERGETIC PATRONS AND THEIR WORK. While in so many sections the patrons are active and energetic, doing and accomplishing much for the homes and farms, the impression forces itself upon the visitor, that Oxford county is at the present time steadily reaching to the front. Surely it is that here the order is not only increasing in membership, but also that a great amount of work is being performed, and the true spirit of the organization everywhere manifest. Driving across Franklin county, an evening was spent with the newly reorganized Grange at Madison, Kennebec Valley. Of the thirty-five members, twenty-five were present. Eleven have been added during the present year, while the prospect is encouraging for a large increase before the meeting of the next State Grange. More than this, the patrons are active, energetic and determined to succeed, and Somerset county is to be congratulated on this addition to the working force of the order. Entering Franklin county, a day was spent with New Sharon Grange, where on a former visit, we found sufficient evidence of life to warrant active labors on the part of the deputy. This work has been faithfully performed by Bro. O. G. Keyes, and twenty-five brothers and sisters greeted us, where for a long time, only inactivity has prevailed. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on seven candidates, and others have signified their intention of coming into fellowship. This will be one of the leading Granges of Franklin county, and the result will be to strengthen the order throughout that entire section.

Two meetings were held with Dixfield Grange, where fifty members gathered in their own house. This seems to be one of the noticeable features of Oxford county patrons, that a Grange is not complete without a home of its own, and everywhere these stand as sentinels, to tell the story of the power of organization. This Grange is peculiarly situated, in that its members live eight and ten miles from the hall, yet those at the extremes are most punctual in attendance. It is strictly a farmers' body, and no effort has been made to secure other classes. The hall erected and owned by this Grange, is ample, well located, and thoroughly built. It is a credit to the organization. Dixfield village has been making remarkable growth the past few years, and one may read here the story of the worth of a single industry, to build up a town. New and attractive dwellings have sprung up as by magic, in the vicinity of the spool mill, and the quiet of the town has given way to thrift and enterprise.

As one approaches the Androscoggin and drives up its banks, it becomes evident that the hay crop is to fall short of other years. Many fields have winter-killed badly, and not more than two-thirds as much will be gathered as last year. The new Grange at Rumford has more than doubled its membership since it was organized in February, and composed as it is, of the representative farmers of the town, is sure to become a power, and all that section. The butter factory here is doing a business of nearly 200 lbs. daily, for which farmers receive for the year, an average of eight cents an inch. The product is superior. The mountains begin to take on a familiar appearance as we climb the hills looking towards Bethel, and when the village is seen the picture is inviting, for, stretching up the valley of Alder River, from the rich intervales of the Androscoggin, are hundreds, yes, thousands, of acres of as fertile lands as the sun shines upon, and which are rapidly being brought into a high state of cultivation. The village itself shines with fresh paint, and the new buildings tell of increasing prosperity. The establishment of a chair factory, where fifty to sixty hands are constantly employed, has worked a miracle for Bethel, and enterprise may be seen in every direction. The streets are all lighted, and a local company has just broken ground for a system of water works, to supply the entire village, the water being brought some miles, from the side of mountains, where its purity cannot be questioned.

No more beautiful spot can be found in all New England than this village among the hills and mountains, with Mount Washington standing guard over all. Its popularity as a summer resort remains unchallenged, and already the hungry city residents are being fed on the pure air, water, and scenery, and out of the abundance of the attractive homes which are scattered along the river banks, under the shadow of the great hills. The new corn shop built by the town, is approaching completion, and is a substantial structure.

A union rally of the five Granges in Bethel, Newry, and Albany, was held with Bethel Grange, and but for the severe storm, would have been largely attended. As it was, a fair representation was present from four. The Worthy State Master joined the Lecturer here, and the day was spent in work for the good of the order. In the evening a public meeting was held, which was well attended, and addressed by State Master Prince, and the State Lecturer. Each Grange in this vicinity, is making additions, and more than this, is waking to the fact that numbers do not always indicate strength, and that good work rests entirely upon the zeal and faithfulness of the individual. The competitive entertainment by the members of Bethel Grange has been a revelation to all, and because of the interest awakened, the future is bright with promise.

West Paris is another growing village of Oxford county, where the location of a chair factory has stimulated activity and secured improvements. Here is a good working Grange, and but for a severe storm a large meeting would have been held. As it was faithful members were present.

Norway Grange long ago established the rule to hold two grove meetings each year, and we were fortunate in being able to attend one, on the farm of Bro. Augustus Noyes. Although several miles from the village, the public always turn out whenever a rally is announced at this place, and we understood this when we reached the farm home located on a high hill overlooking the lake. The view will well repay for the long ride, but is nothing compared to the enthusiastic welcome which greeted every new comer. Everything was free, and none were so happy as the host and hostess. Out of the abundance all were fed, and if the patrons and their friends obtained as much satisfaction in the afternoon as during the morning, then those who spoke will feel amply repaid. It was a day long to be remembered by all, and if other Granges can arrange like meetings with as good results, they should be multiplied many times. Norway village is to-day the principle business centre in Oxford county, and has been made so by the energy and enthusiasm of her business men. They have simply manifested their faith by their works, and the town is a busy one, while all around is benefited by the extra market facilities.

An afternoon was spent with the Grange at Bryant's Pond, where a good number of loyal workers met to discuss Grange work. A chair factory and spool mill here opens the way for the farmers to turn their wood of all kinds into cash at good prices; and as a result but little murmuring was heard. In fact, some were very ready to state that a good living and something more was being secured from the farms, without impoverishing the same.

If one feels to question the worth of the Grange, he should visit Albany and spend an hour with the twenty-two faithful workers there, who for fifteen years have stood together when everything seemed to be discouraging. Last fall this little band voted to erect a hall and have a home of their own, and as a result they have to-day a neat, attractive Grange home, large enough for the locality, finished in a substantial manner, and paid for. No wonder Oxford County Pomona made the day one of profit, for everything seemed to tell of the good work accomplished, and aroused the members to a better realization of the possibilities of the order. Fully one hundred and fifty spent the hours pleasantly and profitably, returning home with more faith in the organization than ever before. These Grange homes, substantial and attractive, furnish the very best evidence possible that the order rests upon sure foundations, and is to make its influence felt in the future far more than the past. All through these towns where the order is composed of farmers, or those interested in agriculture, the Grange is a power not to be ignored. The remainder of my trip must wait another week.

G. M. TWITCHELL,
*Lecturer Maine State Grange.*

SCHOOL BOOKS IN MAINE. Among the most effective champions of the Act establishing in this State the Free Text Book system was Mr. G. A. Robertson, so long the efficient principal of the Augusta Grammar School. Little was it then imagined that school book trusts and combines would be organized to impose books upon the schools of Maine, many of which had outlived their usefulness and had been rejected by Committee men and Supervisors of schools. When Mr. Robertson saw this condition of things, he relinquished his original designs of spending his vacation at the West, and is now traveling through the State, fighting these trusts. Having taught in Maine for more than twenty-five years, having been one of the leading educators here and having tested by use many of the books now before the public, he is competent to recommend just the right books for this intensely practical age. For instance, he has an arithmetic robbed of many of the terrors the old arithmetic possessed and which it is a pleasure for the young to study. It is so arranged that the child leaving school at an early age derives the greatest benefit possible. Immediately after addition and subtraction, it takes up United States money, instructing the child early in the uses of dollars and cents. After division comes fractions, leaving out multiples and other matters which the child is not then able to comprehend. It teaches fractions by practical examples which the child will have to perform after leaving school. After decimal fractions comes interest, while other arithmetics deal in commission, insurance and brokerage at this stage.

The geographies Mr. Robertson introduces are the best we have seen. Many of the old geographies take up the Dominion of Canada, before dealing with this country, and are better adapted to foreign countries than this. The reading books instead of filling the child's mind with stories which will lead them to the reading of dime novels, deal with matters pertaining to real life.

The spelling books were compiled by Larkin Dunton, a native of Maine, who formerly taught here, but who has been the leading teacher in Boston for the past twenty-five years.

We understand that the trusts have been forcing their books into the schools, in some cases making the towns a present of them. Would not such a gift be a dangerous one where the interests of the children are concerned? When committees have made mistakes they should rescind their action before the books go into the schools.

A PEEP AT PORTLAND. *Dear Farmer*—I left Dover on the early train, and was soon over the line into Berwick, of which I have written, but did not speak of her pretty pond, Knight's pond; nor her pretty streams, some of which form her boundary lines: Little River, Boundary Brook, a part of the eastern line; Beaver Dam Brook, Love's Brook, Wooster Brook and Salmon Falls River. Settlements were made here as early as 1634, and it was called Newichawannock, for the town suffered terribly from the Indian outrages at the many different attacks. It has been said of Berwick, which was incorporated as a town in 1713, that she furnished as many men for the revolution as any town of the same number of inhabitants, and she sent more than 200 men into the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. But I must not linger here. Then I came through Wells, which is also a very old town, settled as early as 1641 or 1642, for Rev. John Wheelwright came here when he was banished from Massachusetts in 1643, and settled. The town was incorporated in 1653, and its Indian name was Webhannet. It has a river by that name beside the Ogunquit and Little. This town also suffered terribly from the Indian wars; sent one-third of her able bodied men to the Revolution, having more officers in that war than any other town.

I am intently studying some of my fellow passengers as we rush into Kennebunk, which was incorporated in 1820, having formerly belonged to Wells. The small harbor is safe, and I have visited the beaches and cliffs around Cape Arundel, and they are very beautiful. There are four villages: Kennebunk Village, Harbor Village, Kennebunk Depot and Landing. Kennebunk River is the eastern boundary and Branch River the western; while Mousam River divides the town. Alewives Pond is pretty. Kennebunk sent many soldiers into the Rebellion, and their memory is perpetuated in a marble slab, bearing their names, and is set in the wall of the town hall, or was, when I was there. We rush into Biddeford, which is the oldest permanent settlement in the State, and was originally a part of Saco, from which it is separated by the Saco River. It was originally granted by the Plymouth Council to two men, in 1630, and finally a title was given by Mogg Megone, the hero of Whittier's poem. The Saco was then the Swanckadocke River. It was separated from Saco in 1718, and named Biddeford from a town in England. This town also suffered from the Indian warfare, and the remains of an old fort are now visible at Fort Hill, near the entrance of the Pool. This town also proved her patriotism at the time of her country's need. We pass mills and lumber yards into Saco, which was granted by the Plymouth Company to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonython, who must have been the father of Ruth Bonython who was the heroine of Whittier's "Mogg Megone." On we go, past where the river rushes over what looks like a natural dam, into a rocky, hard, restless bed; on past a little station where I have been to campmeeting, and we see the ocean through the trees, and rush into Old Orchard, which is a beautiful summer resort. Many of the pretty cottages and stately hotels can be seen from the car window. One of the features of the beach which I have enjoyed most on my visits here, is the little chasers of Indian tents, where they offer for sale their beautiful work. Another used to be the skating rink. But the beach, itself, is delightful. Many leave the car here, and I do not blame them, and would like to do so myself. We see the ocean until it is hidden by a grove of pines, among which the white cottages nestle, then we see it again, and stop at Pine Point, which well deserves its name, and is a very pretty little place. Along a low, marshy plain, where ribbons of blue water and yellow sand mingle, and beyond is the background of dark evergreens; over a long bridge into Scarboro Beach station, then through Scarboro, crossing into Portland. And now a few words about it.

One thing which has interested me most here, in the book which I have been fortunate enough to obtain, which gives a very interesting account of "ye olden time" in Portland. It is the journal of the two old pastors, Smith and Dean. Very interesting is the story of his (Smith) leaving his home in Boston to settle in the wilds of what was then Falmouth, made up of its forty odd families; of the time when he went to marry, and bring home the partner he had chosen, and of the simple, gentle, long, loving life afterward, recorded in the faithful journal in which there was so little of himself, and so much of his charge. I find in his journal several mentionings of Mr. Whitefield, who died in Newburyport, and who preached in Falmouth, causing great excitement:

"January 34th, 1745. Great and prevailing clamor everywhere, against Mr. Whitefield."

"May 20th, 1744. People are at work at North Yarmouth and this town, about their garrisons. Not a very full meeting, many fearing to come."

"October 5th, 1743. I preached extempore A. M., about Mr. Whitefield."

"July 30, 1740. The church kept a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the *spread of Quakers*."

"January 20th, 1741. There has been for some time a melancholy scarcity of corn.

"May 18th, same year. I don't think more rain (since the flood) fell in one day. The ground is everywhere one universal pond, and many bridges are carried away."

"January 5th, 1785. The people are at a sad toss, supposing Polly Gridion has the small-pox. I prayed with her."

"March 21, 1786. This day I am 84 years old. I continue a wonder to many."

"January 25th. My chair overset, and wounded my forehead sorely, and I like to have died to death. Solemn thanks to my Good Preserver."

"July 4th. Our Neck is set off and incorporated into a town by the name of Portland."

A good history of the town can be found in this quaint old journal, in which he stands in his quaint dress of knee pants, peaked hat, buckled shoes, leaning on his heavy cane. But I must not linger with him. I also visited the Payson Memorial Church, of which Parson Kellogg was the first pastor. I saw a fine oil portrait of the handsome old man, in the home of his grand-daughter.

I visited some delightful old people here, who are direct decendants not only of William Bradford of Plymouth, but of Gen. Stark, who would win his battle or leave "Molly Stark a widow;" and of Corbett, one of the men who, disguised as Indians, threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. The old gentleman, who is himself a veteran, fought over some of his battles for my entertainment, telling me of the stirring scenes he had witnessed and lived through, and growing young again in memory of his younger days. He showed me pictures of his two brave boys who both fought for their country, one giving his young life for her welfare. He showed me a shell of a tiny turtle which his boy had picked up, crushed by the hoof of a bullet-horse at Gettysburg. Noble old father! he may well be proud of his gallant sons who must have been proud of him. Truly such old age as this is more than honorable, it is sacred. He also showed me a pocket book made from some parchment which once belonged to William Bradford. They once had an old deed of William Bradford's, in which he signed away some land, but it was given to the Portland Museum, and burnt with it.

I need not try to describe Portland as it now is, as so many of you know all about it, but I prefer giving some glimpse of the former days when it was in its childhood.

I have been down to the site of the first settlement in Portland, which is the present site of the Grand Trunk Railway depot, and other buildings. The first settlers were two squatters, named George Cleeves and Richard Tucker, who builded their house and planted the first corn in 1632. The first small settlement was known as Casco. The Indian name for the place was Machigonne. Cape Elizabeth, Deering, Westbrook, Falmouth and Portland, were once Falmouth. Near the grounds occupied by the Grand Trunk buildings is the wooden, old-fashioned, yellowish-brown house in which the poet Longfellow was born. I went into the house and the room where he was born. It is a neat, good living room, one-half its former size, with a neat, old-fashioned, hand-carved frescoing around the top of the room, and about the hall and down the sides of the old-fashioned stair-rail. Six families now live in the house. The water once came up very near this house, which is on the corner of Fore and Hancock streets. I have seen his statue in State Street Square, or Longfellow Square, as it is now called. It is a massive statue in bronze, and is either too large, or the great chair in which he is seated is too near the ground. There is another house in Congress street, near the Preble House in which some of the Longfellow family now live.

I have been up to the old graveyard, where I found a slab in memory of Rev. Thomas Smith; and found those marking the last resting place of the rival commanders of the U. S. Brig Enterprise, and English Brig Boxer, engaged in a conflict off this coast, Sept. 5th, 1813, which was fatal to both young commanders. A young midshipman who was fatally wounded at the same time, though he lingered for some time, is buried near them. His name was Kerrer Wales of Georgetown, D. C. The commander of the Enterprise was Williams Burns, aged 28 years, and of the Boxer, Capt. Samuel Blyth, whose age was not given. The Portland Trust building, now stand, was erected in 1678, Fort Loyal, which was the largest fortification on the coast.

I have visited Munjoy's Hill, and looked off on the beautiful waters of Casco Bay, with its many islands, with the ocean beyond. I have visited the more aristocratic Brambail, with its varied view of sea, landscape, forest, village and mountain. I have been on other visits, down the harbor to Peak's Island.

Another interesting feature of this visit has been my visit to the new Public Library, with its 70,000 volumes, and a gift to the city from James Phinney Baxter, a fine portrait of whom adorns the wall of the reading room, together with that of William King, Maine's first Governor; William Willis, first President of the library, and relative of N. P. Willis, the poet, who once lived here; Daniel Webster; Louisa M. Alcott, the portrait being a gift from Roberts Bros., and "Little Women," and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Here also I saw busts of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Plato, Demosthenes, Goethe, Schiller, and in the hall, of Socrates and Cicero. The most beautiful ornament in the reading room was the statue by Paul Akers of the "Dead Pearl Diver," who lies on the coral reef entangled in his net, in which are mingled many shells, one being embedded in the reef, with his arms thrown above his head in a manner extremely natural. I have seen much more, for which I have no room. I will write again soon.

CORA BUZZELL MILLAY.

The *Rural New Yorker* states a fact when it says: "For years New England farmers made money. In thousands of cases it was the disposal of the farm profits that determined the future of the farm. One class of farmer put every cent they could collect into the bank, or sent their cash away to new cities in the West and South for investment at a high rate of interest. Nothing was invested in the farm itself. Fertilizers, improved stock, methods and implements were not used because they apparently gave a lower rate of interest than cash in bank or railroad stocks. Another class of farmers studied to invest a portion of the farm profits in the farm itself. Fertilizers were bought and judiciously used, the live stock best adapted to the soil and situation were bred, and the implements that reduced the labor bill most effectively were employed. Is it necessary for us to say which class of farmers have been breeding "abandoned farms?" Every farm owner in the country may well bear these facts in mind. Neglect your farm and sooner or later you or your descendants will have to abandon it or spend cash to bring it back to life."

Representative McComas of Maryland, Monday, reported favorably from the House Committee on Education the Senate bill to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the support of agricultural colleges. The bill appropriates to each State and Territory having institutions established, $15,000, to be increased each year by $1000 until $25,000 is reached, these appropriations to be made from funds arising from the sale of public lands. The committee recommends the passage of the bill without amendment.

The corn packers who have been looking over the field, report that those who are acquainted with the prospects, say that Maine farmers need not be discouraged at the prospect of their sweet corn crop. It is said that the outlook is now favorable for a good crop if the warm weather continues so as to bring it along rapidly. There is every indication that this will be the case. Corn is up in good shape all over the State, although of course somewhat late. There are but few fields which did not get planted. It has been known that corn planted the 29th of June will ripen in season for canning.

J. F. Sprague, Esq., of Monson, delivered the oration at Medford Center on the Fourth, to a large audience, although the weather was unfavorable. Besides referring to national questions he spoke very forcibly in favor of a change in the policy of the State in regard to the agricultural interests, and claimed that a great deal can be done in this direction by State legislation. His views were received with enthusiasm by the farmers and others who were present.

The members of the Maine Press Association, or at least, thirty of them, have been having a fine time at their annual outing at Machias. The drive across the country was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and doubtless better work will be done, because of the trip. The poor fellows who have meanwhile been driving their pencils to keep the papers going, read with envy the glowing accounts of the pleasures enjoyed by their brothers of the quill.

The past week has been remarkable for the farmers, and an immense amount of superior hay has been put into the barns. Never did we have better weather for curing than the past ten days, and many will finish this week, if it continues. A. C. Chandler, who owns one of the big farms at New Gloucester, will cut over 300 tons of hay this season. Saturday night he had 50 tons in the barn and 50 tons mowed down and in bunches.

The 6th Maine Battery Association will hold their Annual Reunion in Boston, Wednesday, August 13th, during National Encampment of the G. A. R. Headquarters will be at English High and Latin School on Montgomery Street, where all members will please assemble and answer to roll call at 10 A. M. Don't fail to be present.

W. W. SAWTELLE, *Pres't.*
J. E. RHODES *Sec'y., Rockland.*

### Grange News and Notes.

—The petitioners for a new Grange at East Thorndike, were honored on the 3d inst. with the presence of the Worthy State Grange Deputy, F. W. Ritchie, and Worthy County Deputy, G. W. Ritchie, of Winterport. Worthy County Deputy, assisted by the State Deputy, organized the Grange, to be called Hill Side Grange, No. 308, which has a charter membership of thirty-five. Harvest Moon Grange, Thorndike, was represented at the meeting of organization by Y. N. Higgins, Worthy Master, and other members. The following previously elected officers were duly installed:

W. M.—Alton J. Webb.
O.—G. S. Small.
T.—S. C. Files.
Chap.—H. M. Small.
L.—B. C. Higgins.
S.—W. B. Flint.
A. S.—Geo. Ciliey.
G. K.—W. A. Sparrow.
P.—Bell Hunt.
F.—Harriet Shibbels.
C.—Ada Dolloff.
L. A. S.—Phebie Flint.

The Secretary was installed at a later meeting. J. F. HEATH, *Sec'y.*

—In an exchange we find the following advice which should be read in every Grange hall: "How better shall we advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children than by a carefully devised course of home readings? We cannot too strongly advocate the advantages of our agricultural and industrial colleges and schools, but this movement strikes into a new field—one where all may search after truth. It is a system for use in the home, where those of maturer years, as well as the young, and those who have men unable to avail themselves of the broad culture furnished by our higher institutions, may enjoy its privileges. It will stimulate in the minds of the young a desire for further knowledge. Instead of diverting attention from our agricultural colleges and schools, it should furnish them with recruits, and be the means of swelling their ranks as they were never swelled before. Brothers and sisters, will you take up this important work? Make the word education the grand motto of our Order."

—Can members of the Grange read of the living issues of the day and not be zealous in pushing their organization? Every one should work, must work unceasingly. Pilate's waiting for a more convenient season will not answer with the farmer. Self-preservation of all his interests demand immediate, continuous action. Not a single member can be exempt from this responsibility.

—The Grange Bulletin well says: "There is not the slightest friction between the Grange and other farmers' organizations, but the Grange wishes every one of them God speed in all they may be able to do to bring agriculture on to the high plane which it should occupy. At the same time, it is modestly believed that the Grange must live by reason of its superior advantages to other agricultural organizations. Not a single word in condemnation of the work of these organizations can be found in the utterances of the Grange. If this is not so, let those who think otherwise accept the challenge thrown down and tell why it is not so."

—Music in the Grange is one of the features not to be overlooked. Every hall should have its musical instrument, and the singers and singing, as well as make impressive the lessons. No Grange work is complete without music, and a good instrument is a part of the furnishing of a well ordered hall.

—There are yet some patrons who question as to the benefits of the organization. Instead of going to work and looking for these they enter the halls, sit in the corners, do nothing but complain, refuse to take any part in the programme, and go home to the store, any faith in agriculture, or any hope in the future. They do not, because they will not, receive benefits. The business part of the Grange needs to be more thoroughly understood. It is not confined to one channel, it reaches out in many ways and in each is helpful. In buying together the benefits of quality should be considered as well as quantity. In these days of adulterations the purity of the product has much to do with its *real* value. The benefits of co-operation are not comprehended and the benefits are not to be realized by those who only complain, can see, and will see nothing, only as it is brought to their laps and poured into their pockets. The Grange suffers because all are not workers.

—In answer to the urgent invitation from the officers of the New Hampshire State Grange, State Lecturer G. M. Twitchell will visit that State the first week in August, and speak at seven grove meetings in different portions of the State, in order, and the work it may do for agriculture.

—Worthy State Master Prince and State Lecturer Twitchell are arranging to spend some little time in August in Northern Penobscot and Aroostook counties in Grange work. On account of the lateness of the haying season the trip has been delayed one week, and they now expect to go to Northeast Penobscot, Aug. 11, Monday, to remain until Saturday, 16th, when they will proceed to Aroostook for an extensive trip among the patrons. The details of the trip are entirely in the hands of the County Deputies.

—At the meeting of Capital Grange, Augusta, Saturday evening, the Worthy Master, A. D. Russell, read an essay on the present condition of the farmers and the general agricultural interests of the State, with good suggestions for their improvement. We hope to be able to present this in full to our readers. Remarks were made by Worthy Master C. J. House, H. W. Reed, C. F. Fletcher, Mrs. and Georgia A. Hall and Miss Mae Hall. The Grange adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 2d.

The work of the census officials in collecting statistics relating to mortgage indebtedness, reveals a fact often claimed, but as frequently denied. The metropolitan press has devoted columns to the question, and by their treatment only increasing indebtedness on farm property, by seeking to render certain the fact that farm mortgages were multiplying. The cry about depreciation of farm values has also tended to strengthen this claim, and now comes the official statement, not confined to one county, but from many, that all this talk is entirely false, and that, on the contrary, the farmers *are not* heavily mortgaged. More than this, one of the questions sent out was to ascertain the purpose for which the money was used. The answers thus far received show that the greater number of mortgages were given to secure means to make improvements, while but a few comparatively were given to pay pre-existing debts. While accurate results cannot of course be given at this time, enough has been received to show that the figures will be in favor of the list of States having the least indebtedness.

The preliminary examination made by the census office, before undertaking the general work, gives the average mortgage of one per cent. of the mortgages created prior to 1890, remain undischarged.

Of mortgages the greater number are on city, village and watering place property. Perhaps it will be safe to say that two-thirds of the mortgages secured are on this class of property. As to location of the mortgaged property, the search shows that the towns along the coast are less heavily mortgaged than those farther inland, probably due to the decline in ship building and watering place speculations.

Mortgages are established, why isn't this a good time to put the brakes on anything which will tend to turn attention away from the State of Maine, and in every way possible make prominent the real, the substantial, and superior advantages here. If, in spite of the obstacles, the farmers of Maine are yearly lifting their burden of indebtedness, isn't Maine a better place for a young man to locate than Dakota or Kansas, where the burdens are actually increasing? Crying down had better stop, and we cry up the State to somewhere near its true level. With such a record as the past ten years have covered, with a steadily increasing population of 25,000 or more, and this unmistakable evidence of prosperity to be read in the decreasing mortgages, Maine has a record to be proud of, and to which she here *have value*. There is the opportunity here to obtain

## Items of Maine News.

A non-partisan W. C. T. U. was formed at Limestone, recently, with fourteen members.

John B. Robinson's grist mill at Oxford, was burned Tuesday morning. Loss $3,500; insured, $2,500.

The Hewitt family held their reunion on the Fourth of July, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Hewett, in Foxcroft. There were 36 persons present in all, including the mother, who is 75 years old, and her sons and daughter with their wives and husband, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

A ten thousand dollar brick block is soon to be erected on the lot west of Old Point Hall lot, in Madison. The stock has all been taken, the company formed, and plans are now being perfected. The building is to be two stories high, 70x90 feet, and will contain three stores, public hall, one office and two society halls, reports the *Pittsfield Advertiser*.

The final arrangements of the Blaisdell Masonic Hall Association are about completed, and work will begin upon the foundation at once. The building will be erected on Fort Fairfield street, and will be 50x70 feet, two stories, with a public hall on the ground floor, and Masonic hall above. The town has voted to exempt the building from taxes for ten years, the town to have the use of the lower hall for town meetings.

William Lindsay and daughter, Eva, twenty years old, of Newport, were out on the Sebasticook, fishing, Tuesday night, and were caught by the tornado. The boat was overturned in a jiffy but they managed to cling to it and fortunately drifted ashore. When they got foothold among the bushes the young lady found she had her fishing glasses held firmly in her hand, although she had no knowledge of how she came by them in the upset.

Bangor has a lady superintendent of schools, Miss Snow, and the *Whig* says her appointment gives general satisfaction, as she is fully competent, and has the entire confidence of everybody. Miss Snow will have the general supervision of the schools, be in charge of the examinations, etc., and will also remain a member of the school committee. Miss Snow was formerly the successful preceptress of the East Side Grammar school in that city.

The house and stable of Almerson Roberts in Hanover, burned recently. Some of the furniture was saved. The barn was saved but was on fire when the village people got there. Mr. Roberts had been away from home and returned and built a fire under the arch kettle in which he was boiling some potatoes for the hogs, as he thinks it must have caught around the chimney. His insurance is $1,300, which the *Oxford Advertiser* says is not half of the loss.

Mr. Horatio Littlefield of West Kennebunk, discovered a curious object on his farm the other day. He was chopping timber and decided to dig one old tree, known to have been there for over a century, up by the roots. He did so and was surprised to find an iron kettle firmly imbedded in the roots. The large roots looked as though they had grasped it, and year by year pressed it deeper and still deeper into the ground, until it got to the depth of five feet. The kettle is now in the possession of Mr. Littlefield, who thinks it must have been used by Indians, and with this exception of the university and enlarge the set.

Oakland, late of to Oakland to ys that the Oak- is nearly com- have located in sighing for the

pulp reclaimers Westmoreland n, Pa. The re- Mr. A. McDer- Richards mill, for seven more mpleted.

moulder at work Gardiner, died ening, of appo- served through ird Maine Regi- rking, respected family.

row boat found e Messalonskee ay evening, is longed to James , Vt., who has the northern d it is feared e was about 45

P. Hill of Water- rville party that initial trip with Waterville up the at Rockland by lank and falling ater. Part way and broke three into his lungs. hd will soon be

of Waterville has y. In 1888, by rking. Waterville l. In 1890, the at 7500. Numer- that they were as on its voting his there are 300 at. The French 0. Waterville's over 8000.

k that Dr. James of the Coburn ged his position. annual meeting d that they be on his position, as believes that he esign next year. ntinue his work re. Dr. Hanson iversity with the n a teacher ever ber of the board 1862. He is the atin prose book, poetry. Among aine, Dr. Hanson nd in his chosen world wide in-

nday, Moses W. pointed Administra- M. White, late Marr of China, ter on the estate. n. F. E. Southated Administra- ah M. Curtis of e was appointed tate of Frank H. tt R. Drummond ted Guardian of of Waterville. e was appointed arlow of Wayne. thbay, was ap- y Cumminger of roved, approved lburn of Augus- burn of Augusta. G. S. Storer of of Windsor, ap- ram Wormell of mell and Gracie appointed Exec- ward of Sidney; ta, appointed nce Putnam of m of Winthrop, Dorcas P. Gay nton of Gardiner.

### al News.

e line are still in- f the Farmers- ty of paying a attention. n organized at Prescott League. as President. At nostook Pomona imously to invite in the organ- h Aroostook, and the hands of a J. D. Teague, Board of Agricul- rd of Mayaville. eeks the outlook dergone quite a 3d and 4th inst. by favorable and rapid growth. up wonderfully. ayed haying, as the 10th or 14th. ut a larger crop. last year.

F. H. MOORES.

ay is all cut and considered about e pressing, others uling to the barns ver under covers ect; apples, pears, ns short; prunes e. Potatoes are per cwt.; wheat, re barley, $1.50 a per cwt.; eggs, 23½ ens at $6, and er 3.00.

S. DILL.

, has a thoroughd that they had feet in as many n.

A. Atkinson, Nor- old, has a very ins., for which he uld "buy or sell.

American Cattle in Portland, last he transfer of the s formerly owned am, to Mr. J. K. Falmouth Hotel, 360 animals on his e is this season dings. The indi- herd are the bull ows and heifers ering, Jennie o' Lady o' Deering, o' Deering, and

KE STATION. A whirlwind or tor- dnesday afternoon, Tuesday, the rs of its power. maged, fourteen e and fruit trees ood judges esti- than $4000. The alamities was the ch says the he threw him some n timbers, where broken leg, side and covered with to hopeful of re- knew he had so ere unroofed on

ave begun their did hay weather rusting badly in all much short of are doing well. especially fine. h striped jackets ear.

J. PERLEY.

ews. Four per- ebb, in the town r. R. A. Proctor. ervice at Union riy one thousand y the *Dover Ob-* were baptized by ersons were bap- ay, by Rev. S. thodist church at dicated Sept. 14, 800, and is nearly ns were baptized hurch, Camden, Evans—Rev. converts at Pal- se preaches one- ter Saturday after- at Brownville ase was built last operty was saved, eds were burned, tored in the attic ised at $10,000, he dwelling and Paul, of Belfast, burned Monday. —John H. Oxford, burned s $3500; insured incendiary. A suspicion.

, no appetite. 's Sarsaparilla. er'ful, hungry.

## Items of General News.

At Avondale Ala., July 11, Rev. Daniel B. Martin, a Methodist preacher, killed Samuel Walker by cutting his head open with an axe. A woman was the cause of the tragedy.

According to advices received, a number of Armenian peasants at Alaklieo, who failed to pay their taxes, were burned alive by Turkish sapiteens.

A frightful explosion occurred on the freight steamer, Tioga, one of the largest vessels on the Great Lakes, at the foot of Washington street, Chicago, in the heart of the business section, on Friday night. Thirty-eight people were aboard the steamer at the time. When the work of rescuing the survivors was well under way, only two persons could be found who were unhurt. Fire broke out on the wrecked vessel, and impeded the searchers for the dead and dying. The loss is set at 15.

Some Iowa citizens propose a summary settlement of the original package business. A public meeting was held at Cleveland, Ia., July 15th, at which resolutions were adopted that the sale of intoxicating liquors shall not be allowed in the place, and that any persons attempting such sale shall be tarred and feathered and cowhided out of the State. Certain persons who were talking of starting an "original package" house there, have not been heard from on the subject since the meeting.

In the last month one of the largest transactions in the history of Cincinnati has been consummated, and now for the first time public stock. Proctor & Gamble's soap works are capitalized for $6,500,000. The deal was effected by Morehead, Irwin & Co., brokers, who, with one of the largest New York banks, will handle $3,500,000 of stock, which is to be offered to the American public exclusively. The remaining $3,000,000 will be retained by Proctor & Gamble, who will also have control of the works for five years.

Shanghai papers just received by steamer at San Francisco, say incredible cruelties have been practiced on Chinese soldiers in Formosa. The men were mainly opium smokers recruited from the dregs of the big cities. After the war ended most of the soldiers were given passage back from Formosa, but were not supplied with food, and the result was starvation and disease. Many of the sick were crowded into coffins and buried alive. A European witnessed one case where the victim struggled to prevent the coffin lid being nailed down.

The country everywhere is intensely interested in the outcome of the Louisiana lottery crusade. The pneumonia of the press of the country against the lottery is bearing fruit in a change of sentiment throughout the State. A special to the *Picayune* from Shreveport says, that on the arrival of the train from Baton Rouge, Friday night, a number of senators and representatives who voted against the bill were given a hearty welcome. Speeches were made and the enthusiasm was very great. It was an ovation that gives evidence of the strongest feeling against the lottery.

An Arizona cattleman has been received as a patient by Dr. Gibler, at the Pasteur Institute, New York. He was bitten by a skunk about two months ago, and is apprehensive of fatal results. He bases his fears upon the fact that a dog in the same neighborhood, who were bitten by skunks, died afterward, showing symptoms of hydrophobia. The cattleman, whose name Dr. Gibler refuses to make public, came East especially to enter the Pasteur Institute. Half of his right ear is gone, and his left hand still shows the marks of the skunk's teeth. The ear was bitten while the man lay asleep in front of the door of his Western home. The wounds in the hand were received while battling with, and killing the skunk. Dr. Gibler gave him his first inoculation. It is a serious question whether a man who will lie still for a skunk to chew him, can be cured by inoculation against hydrophobia.

Monday night, just before dark, a disastrous cyclone bore down upon Lake City, Minn., and in a few seconds nearly three hundred people were killed or injured. What appeared to be an ordinary electric storm was noticed coming from the west, but in half an hour the whole heavens had been converted into a lightning lined, black canopy of death. A little before dark a terrific wind struck the village, driving every one in-doors. Trees were uprooted, buildings wrecked, and much damage done in the short time the storm lasted. In a few moments news was abroad that an excursion boat with over two hundred people on board, was capsized in the middle of Lake Pepin. The boat was the steamer Sea Wing, which came down the lake from Diamond Bluff, a small place about seventeen miles north, on an excursion. The boat was crowded to its fullest capacity, about one hundred and fifty men, women and children from Red Wing and Diamond Bluff being on board, and about fifty people on a barge which was attached to the side of the steamer. The total dead, so far as heard from, is sixty-eight. Nothing like this has ever before been experienced in that portion of the country.

The marriage of Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place July 12th at Westminster Abbey. Stanley showed the effects of his illness, and was compelled to use a stick to assist him in walking from the altar. The abbey was crowded with friends of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. George Bradley, D. D., dean of Westminster; Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S.; Archbishop of Westminster, and Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Repor. The service was fully choral. A great crowd congregated about the Abbey, and loudly cheered the bride as Miss Tennant and the wedding guests on their arrival. A representative of King Leopold of Belgium, was Stanley's best man. All the officers of Stanley's last expedition in Africa were present at the wedding. Mr. Stanley, who reached the Abbey first, rose upon the entrance of Miss Tennant, and the ceremony at once begun. During the evening a reception was held beneath his arm a stick he was compelled to use for support while walking. As he repeated the service his voice was almost inaudible, showing the result of his illness. Miss Tennant's voice was clear and steady, and only faltered as she repeated the words, "in sickness and health."

On Tuesday, August 12, the day of the Grand Army parade, Boston is likely to see a crowd of proportions not reached since her centennial some ten years ago. Although the encampment does not officially open until Tuesday, the events of the week will begin with a reception by Post 10 to General Hovey of Indiana, on Monday evening. On Monday will also occur the meeting on the common of the two bands of the Old Vermont Brigade and the Third Vermont. On Tuesday, the day the big parade will be held the joint reception by the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps at Mechanics' Hall, and a mammoth campfire by the Kansas delegation at Music Hall in the evening. On Wednesday, the meeting of the National Encampment will be held in Music Hall, where, indeed, all the meetings will occur except the first, which it is hoped to hold in Faneuil hall. At the same time the Woman's National Relief Corps will be assembled in Tremont Temple for its annual convention. About 600 delegates and 3000 members are expected. On Wednesday evening, comes the Grand Army campfire in Mechanics' hall, and on Wednesday or Thursday the annual convention of the Union ex-prisoners of the war. The sessions of the Grand Army and the Relief Corps will continue until Thursday, when the elections for both officers will occur. In the evening of Thursday, the banquet to the delegates and invited guests will occur. The Plymouth trip is set down for Friday, and on that evening is the campfire of the relief corps. Saturday will end the encampment with a trip down the harbor as far as Thatcher's Island.

One of the remarkable men of the country passed away suddenly, Saturday last, in answer to the call from the Great Commander. Gen. John C. Fremont died at his residence, 49 West Twenty-fifth street, N. Y., at 4 o'clock. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from an attack of peritonitis. The general was out on Friday in apparently good health. His son, who lives at Sing Sing, was notified of his father's illness, but was unable to reach New York before his death occurred. General Fremont was born January 31st, 1813, at Savanah, Ga., his father being a French immigrant. He graduated at Charleston College, taught mathematics and became engineer in the government employ in the west. He received a commission as lieutenant engineer and explored the Rocky Mountain region. He gained great fame by his successful penetration to the Pacific coast through almost incredible hardships. He took a prominent part in the conquest of California and was elected one of the first United States Senators from that state 1849-51. He was the first republican candidate for President in 1856. He served in the Union army as Major General in 1861-62 and was nominated for the Presidency by the Cleveland convention in 1864, but declined the nomination. He has not since taken an active part in politics, though appointed Governor of Arizona in 1878. Of late years he has been engaged in promoting Southern railway enterprises. His wife, formerly Jessie Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, survives him. She eloped with Gen. Fremont when but sixteen years old, just before his famous Rocky Mountain expedition. Senator Benton did not oppose the match, except on the grounds of his daughter's youth. Mrs. Fremont became nearly as famous as her husband and father by her brilliant writings. She is at present in Los Angeles, Cal., with her daughter, Elizabeth. Her son, Frank P. Fremont, is at Fort Snelling, Minn. General Fremont died at the residence of his adopted daughter, Nina, wife of Col. H. M. Porter. His illness dates from Tuesday, when the thermometer reached 100 degrees. He took a trip to Seabright and felt the effects of the heat and exertion. Friday a chill ensued and inflammation of the bowels rapidly developed.

HORSE NOTES. From this time the horse interests must receive more attention than during the spring months. Those not specially interested in races will find that these are given without encroaching in the least on other departments, and those who are interested will find here the summaries of the week, and the record of the races in which Maine horses are represented.

A three days meeting of the Cold Spring Park Association, Rochester, N. H., opened Tuesday of last week, with a large attendance. The following are the summaries:

2.20 CLASS—PURSE $200.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J Y Gatcomb's ch m Mollie H | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Thomas Brannan's ch f Delightful | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Frank R Hayden's br m Bellaventa | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| F A Newell's blk m Diana | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| J F Marston's blk s White Hose | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| W H Shackford's br s S Pa | 6 | 6 | 6 | dis |

Time—2.32½, 2.35, 2.36½, 2.42, 2.41¾.

2.33 CLASS—PURSE $200.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chas M Record's g g Dr Smith | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| N J Stone's ch g Woodburn Boy | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Chas Tapp's ch m Emma A | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chas Dunlin's b g St Lawrence | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2.31½, 2.31, 2.30, 2.32½, 2.32.

SECOND DAY.

2.37 CLASS—PURSE $200.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W W Montgomery, b m Maggie M | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Jacob Smith, b m Minnie | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| L W Kay, ch m Hattie E | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| J G Gaiscom, ch m Mollie H | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| C H Hunt, b m Kitty Kelly | 4 | 4 | 3 | |
| Jack Hilton, blk g Stanner | 5 | 6 | 6 | |

Time—2.34½, 2.31½, 2.31½, 2.30¾.

2.35 CLASS—PURSE $200.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T S Marsh, br s Rimo | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Thomas Richards, b m Kate | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Charles Tapp's b g Edgecliff | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| J E Harrington's b g Victor Prince | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| Charles Tapp's br g Chief | 5 | 4 | 4 | |
| G W Bacaup's b g Blackwood | 6 | 6 | 6 | |

Time—2.32¼, 2.34¼, 2.31½, 2.35¾, 2.32½.

2.25 CLASS—PURSE $200.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N J Stone's b g Knox | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Jacob Smith, b m Minnie | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| J E Harrington's b g Victor Prince | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Charles Tapp's br g Chief | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| W A Worthley's g g Blackwood | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2.30¾, 2.30, 2.29¾, 2.31¼.

At Lewiston, July 12, a large crowd gathered to enjoy the sport. There were three races on the card, and all were hotly contested. Summaries:

2.45 CLASS.

Best three in five—Purse $50; divided.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Brannan's ch f Delightful | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| H H Hanley's b m Bellaventa | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| A C Taylor's b m Hazel Kirk | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| C P Graffam's b s Puritan Knox | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| L Cutting's b m Lizzie Wilkes | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Ira Woodbury, b m Maud Mack | 5 | 6 | 6 |

Time—2.45¾, 2.45, 2.44¾, 2.44¾.

2.24 CLASS.

Best three in five—Purse $50; divided.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E M Crocker, b m Lucky | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J G Pentham, b g Jack Hilton | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| A C Taylor's g m Kate Claxton | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| H M Woodbury, b g Mischievous Jack | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| E W Hutchins, b m Lady Bird | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2.40, 2.43, 2.41½.

3.00 CLASS.

Best three in five—Purse $25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G H Rich, b g Lexington, A A A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| A Prescott, unnamed | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| E W Hutchins, b g Baby Boy | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| B m Clara M | 2 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2.54½, 2.55½, 2.50.

At Belfast, Saturday, Waldo county turned out in force and enjoyed some exciting races.

3.00 CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottrell, Belfast, Jenny Lind | 5 | 5 | 5 | dis |
| Crocker, Searsmont, Bess | 4 | 6 | 4 | dis |
| Neally, Monroe, Hippona | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Wentworth, Waldo, Prince Lee | 3 | 4 | 3 | |

Time—2.46½, 2.46½, 2.47.

2.37 CLASS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somerville | 5 | 3 | 3 | |
| Whitefield | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Jefferson | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Nobleboro | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Bremen & Monhegan | 4 | dis | | |

Time—2.42½, 2.42½, 2.42½.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damariscotta | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Newcastle | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Union | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Edgecomb | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Westport | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Bristol | 6 | 6 | 6 | |

Time—2.39½, 2.39½, 2.39½.

Southport 679

PISCATAQUIS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellington & Kingsbury race, to-day | 845 | | | 900 |
| Parkman | 1005 | | | 900 |
| Sangerville | 1048 | | | 1255 |
| Dover | 1056 | | | 1255 |
| Atkinson | 823 | | | 615 |
| Milo & Brownville | 1015 | | | 1015 |
| Sebec, Barnard & Bowerbank Pl | 1101 | | | 1118 |
| Foxcroft | 1263 | | | 1263 |
| Guilford | 1093 | | | 1093 |
| Abbott | 605 | | | 626 |
| Blanchard & Shirley | 827 | | | 827 |
| Monson | 827 | | | 1341 |
| Brownville, Williamsburg & Katahdin Iron Works | 1334 | | | 1346 |

SAGADAHOC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bath | 2574 | | | 2693 |
| Gardiner | 1344 | | | 1344 |
| Woolwich | 1154 | | | 1007 |

SOMERSET.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fairfield | 3044 | | | 3426 |
| Hartland | 1047 | | | 972 |
| Madison | 1315 | | | 1315 |
| Norridgewock | 1819 | | | 1819 |
| Pittsfield | 1909 | | | 2505 |

WASHINGTON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Danforth, Forest City District | 1729 | | | 1729 |
| Vanceboro | 581 | | | 1193 |
| Princeton | 1038 | | | 1031 |
| Calais | 2960 | | | 2960 |
| Baring & Baileyville | 679 | | | 480 |
| Meddybemps | 1000 | | | 1000 |
| Crawford, Wesley & Northfield | 444 | | | 332 |
| Robbinston | 910 | | | 770 |
| Perry | 1000 | | | 1000 |
| Pembroke | 2324 | | | 1310 |
| Trescott & Whiting | 977 | | | 977 |
| Cutler | 899 | | | 664 |
| Dennysville, Marion & Edmunds | 1149 | | | 1075 |
| E. Machias | 1000 | | | 1000 |
| Machiasport | 1551 | | | 1432 |
| Jonesboro, Whitneyville, Marshfield | 1000 | | | 1000 |
| Addison | 1238 | | | 854 |
| Harrington | 1290 | | | 1140 |
| Millbridge | 1040 | | | 1040 |
| Steuben | 1105 | | | 984 |
| Deblois & Beddington | 1000 | | | 986 |
| Grand Lake Stream Plantation | 345 | | | 366 |

WALDO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | 3308 | | | 3308 |
| Troy | 1059 | | | 806 |
| Unity | 1092 | | | 911 |
| Thorndike | 718 | | | 682 |
| Jackson | 482 | | | 469 |
| Brooks | 1065 | | | 1065 |
| Winterport | 2260 | | | 2260 |
| Frankfort | 1157 | | | 1112 |
| Prospect | 703 | | | 1046 |
| Stockton | 1848 | | | 1140 |
| Searsport | 2200 | | | 1636 |
| Swanville | 703 | | | 690 |
| Brooks | 877 | | | 720 |
| Knox | 1000 | | | 1000 |
| Freedom | 653 | | | 515 |
| Palermo | 1000 | | | 1000 |
| Liberty | 970 | | | 884 |
| Montville | 1255 | | | 1064 |
| Morrill and Belmont | 1014 | | | 870 |
| Searsmont | 1330 | | | 1130 |
| Lincolnville | 1230 | | | 806 |
| Northport | 872 | | | 806 |
| Waldo | 663 | | | 583 |
| Hasboro | 1000 | | | 1031 |

YORK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berwick | 2774 | | | 2293 |
| Eliot | 2000 | | | 1500 |
| Dayton | 592 | | | 500 |
| Hollis | 1543 | | | 1276 |
| Kennebunk | 2407 | | | 2207 |
| Kennebunkport | 3405 | | | 2207 |
| Limerick | 1001 | | | 1067 |
| Limington | 1431 | | | 1081 |
| Lebanon | 2225 | | | 2106 |
| Shapleigh | 1138 | | | 1138 |
| Cornish | 1119 | | | 1194 |
| Biddeford | 1940 | | | 1940 |

It seems but the other day, and yet it was six months ago, that we called attention to the pleasure that must be experienced from drawing a good sized dividend from invested capital. Again we have to chronicle the payment of the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. to the stockholders of The Atkinson House Furnishing Co. The continued prosperity of this home company is a source of gratification to all concerned.

### Items and Incidents.

"I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young chicken from an old one?" "Of course I can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens don't have teeth!" "No, but I have."

**What It Does.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla
1. Purifies the blood.
2. Creates an appetite.
3. Strengthens the nerves.
4. Makes the weak strong.
5. Overcomes that tired feeling.
6. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc.
7. Invigorates the kidneys and liver.
8. Relieves headache, indigestion, dyspepsia.

The hungry guest at the nearest table and the waiter who is impatient for his order.

The Philadelphia races brought out a Maine mare, Dirigo, who dropped her record to 2.21¼, winning two heats, and then losing the race. The exhibition race between Harry Wilkes and Rosalind Wilkes was won by Harry Wilkes. Time 2.21¼, 2.15. The Seer only maintained his position. As this was his first race, it was all that was expected.

H. C. James of Waterville, has purchased the noted stallion, Messenger Dismod of Mr. W. S. Grant of Augusta. This horse, though somewhat advanced in years, having been foaled in 1875, is getting some fine stock, and in breeding can hardly be excelled.

The fastest mile trotted this year in a race was by the five year old Pamlico, at Philadelphia, last week, 2.17¾.

At St. Paul the 3.00 horse Harvey trotted in 2 23½.

Just about two years ago the Buffalo mare, Belle Hamlin, startled the horse world by trotting a half mile over the Buffalo track in 1.03¼, a 2.04¾ gait. Monday she trotted an eighth in 14¾ seconds, at the rate of 28½ for a quarter, a 1.58 gait. She was driven by W. J. Andrews, who gave her her head and allowed her to go as fast as she wanted to, and without the least urging or a touch of the whip. Mr. Hamlin, her owner, was highly elated over the result, and declared she could carry more than a clip for an eighth she ought to trot a quarter in thirty, and if she accomplishes that he believes she can beat the record of Maud S. (2.08¾). At least he says he will try to dethrone the present Queen of the Turf.

THE CITY OF WATERVILLE. When the first announcement was made that a few of the citizens of Waterville were discussing the question of putting a steamer on the Kennebec to run between Augusta or Gardiner and Waterville, everybody smiled. The days for successful steamboating above the dam seemed to be over, but the people of Waterville had faith, and faith gave them courage, and money to warrant making contract for the construction of the boat. The organization of the company was finally accomplished a year ago last March. The building of stock is 950, divided into 199 shares at $50 each. Of these shares 150 have already been sold. The number of stockholders is over seventy, of whom ten reside in Vassalboro, six or seven in Sidney, a few others in Augusta and Winslow, and the rest in Waterville. The largest amount of stock owned by one holder is ten shares. Two parties hold six shares, one holds five, one four and the others one and two each. The officers of the company consist of L. H. Soper, President; F. S. Heald, Treasurer; W. T. Haines, Clerk. The board of directors are John N. Webber, H. Soper, Geo. E. Flood, J. J. Lane, E. Warren, C. Knauf, I. S. Bangs.

The boat is designed to run between Waterville and Gardiner to connect with the Boston boats. She will make daily trips, and run excursions every Sunday when fair. Her accommodations are sufficient for carrying 300 passengers. Her regular license permits her to carry 100 and crew. The members of the company are very sanguine of success, and hope for the success of the boat. The building of the steamer was begun in January. The hull is 75 feet long, while her length over all is 90 feet. In width she is 20 feet on the hull, 26 on deck. Her depth is four feet, and she is advertised to draw but 18 inches of water. Her three keels are of hard pine, the frame of the vessels of hard wood and spruce. The beams are spruce, the decks and sides of pine. On the main deck are the engine room, the boiler house and gentlemen's toilet rooms, the rest of the space being designed for the accommodation of freight. The saloon deck has the pilot house, the ticket office, the saloon and ladies' toilet rooms. The saloon deck is protected by a light board awning, covered with canvas. The saloon is furnished with a pretty tapestry carpet, and the seats are upholstered in red plush. The safety of passengers is provided for by fire hose and life preservers. Will boat swings above the saloon deck. Her two engines have 13-inch cylinders, with a 36-inch stroke, and are estimated at 60 horse power.

By invitation a large party went to Bangor last Thursday, to enjoy a trip down the Penobscot and up the Kennebec. It proved a pleasant trip and the boat reached here Saturday, making good time, and being extremely well fitted up for passengers. From here to Waterville, because the channel had not previously been buoyed, she ran aground twice. This work is now being done and the steamer will very soon commence regular trips. If these can successfully be made, there is no question about a large carrying business being secured. Making connection directly with the Boston steamers there must be a saving of freight to parties up river. It is just such zeal and enterprise as has been manifest in this undertaking, which has sent Waterville from a quiet, country village to a busy, bustling city, and is adding rapidly to her influence and population. For this reason we wish success to the "City of Waterville" and her owners.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A good work has been commenced in New York by newly appointed inspectors, whose duties are to visit all the shops and factories, and inspect the sanitary condition and the treatment received by the help. They express surprise that in so many where large numbers of girls are employed not one can speak English.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

## The Markets.

### Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, July 15, 1890.

| Names of Drovers. | No. Cattle. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|
| Trafton & Philbrook, | 30 | 80 |
| J. C. Libby & Sons, | 70 | 50 |
| B. W. Richardson, | 6 | 11 |

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2837; sheep, 13,648; hogs, 16,776; veals, 1283; horses, 577.

MAINE STOCK THIS WEEK.

Cattle, 58; hogs, 1; veals, 107; horses, 37. 2117 exported from Boston during the week. Market reported steady, 10¼@11c. dressed weight.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Beef trade steady, without change of values. Western steers $4.25@5.10 live weight. New England beeves 5@6¼c. dressed weight.

Sheep and Lambs. Fat sheep weakened in price ¼c. Four to 4½ is the range. Spring lambs 5@8c., as to quality, live weight.

Hogs. Western are a shade higher. Country porkers 5c. dressed weight.

Veal calves rule dull, and in price ¼c. We quote range of prices, 4@5½c. live weight. Veal calves, to bring top price, should be marketed when four to six weeks old, and if fat, and they weigh 150 lbs. live weight, they command a top price, if kept till ten to twelve weeks old, and heavy, they sell hard, even if fat.

Milch cows rule dull, although speculators bought at Union Market, anticipating better trade at Brighton, to-morrow. The price paid at Watertown for best selections, was in the notch of $40. Common ones were neglected. A car load of Maine cows were shipped back to Maine, after being held at Brighton several weeks. Common cows should stay in Maine, as there is no sale here for that class.

Horses. Where common grades are concerned they sell slow. But no one need come to Boston to steal horses, as the price is better maintained on horses than any other class of live stock. Prices range at the various stables $100 to $300.

Wool. Still the market favors buyers. Territory wool will cost Eastern dealers 4 to 5 cents less than last year, which is a bad omen for our home clip. But as nearly all the Maine wool has been sold at 25 cents, dealers will hold to get a margin, which will help out those who still hold Maine wool. Good, medium wool would bring in Boston, in round lots, 25 cents; Aroostook wool 20 to 23 cents; Sandy River Merino 18 to 22 cents. Very little activity in wool trade.

Hay. This trade is in a pitiable condition. Hay sheds and hundreds of cars filled, with slight sale. We purchased a carload of choice Maine Hay at $13.50 per ton, which only nets the shipper $6.50. Other carloads were offered me at $10 to $12; off in color, or late cut. Farmers must make calculation to feed half the Maine hay, and then get just as much money out of the other half. We noticed no hay good enough to bring over $15 per ton.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

Trafton & Philbrook sold ten cows at $38 each; 1 calf to calver for a shade less than 5c.; 4 cattle for beef, weighing 5160 lbs., at 4½c. live weight; a yearling bull, $13; 2 extra milch cows at $45 each; B. W. Richardson sold 11 veals, 1600 lbs., at 7c. L. C. Libby & Sons sold 38 veals at 5¼c., 6 extra cows at $42, 3 for $90, 2 for $45.

REMARKS.

In regard to sheep trade, it is thought that Canada sheep and lambs will come forward in due season, owing to the uncertainty of the impending tariff bill, which if passed in its present condition, will prohibit the shipment of live sheep, as it places the duty at $1.50 per head, while it allows the importation of mutton meat at 2 cents per lb., so the Provincial butcher can send along the dressed lambs and mutton for from 50 cents to 80 cents each. This will tend to rob our railroads and drovers of their share of the profits of handling. The early shipment of Canada sheep and lambs will tend to break the market, as it will be premature, yet the Maine farmers if they know "which side their bread is buttered on" will keep their flocks and sell none of the desirable ones less than a top price, as the great abundance of hay and feed enables them to hold till after this settlement is over, and get high prices. Recollect, the wool and the sheep increases each day in value, so cling to these money makers.

I. C. LIBBY.

### Boston Market.

TUESDAY, July 15.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The market remains steady and firm for flour, and the demand is fair in a small way. We quote fine and superfine at $2.25@3.50; extra and seconds at $3.75@4.35; Minnesota bakers, clears and straights, at $4 25@5.15; winter wheat clears and straights, $4.40@5.25; winter wheat patents at $5 00@5.65, and spring wheat patents at $5 25@5 75 per bbl. These quotations include Ceresota, Gilt Edge and other prices.

Rye flour sells in small lots at $3.50@3.75 per bbl. Oatmeal has been in moderate demand, with sales of fine at $4 50@4.75, and coarse at $4@4.50 per bbl. The demand for corn meal is steady, and prices are firm. Sales of bag meal are reported at 90@92c., and barrel meal sells at $2.10@2.15 for choice kiln dried, and $2.60 @2.70 for granulated.

GRAIN. Corn is quite firm here, owing to the small supplies on hand, but the markets to ship were easier. Steamer yellow corn is quoted nominally at 49c., and steamer mixed at 48c. per bush. The demand for oats is good, and the market rules firm, full prices being obtained. No. 2 white sold at 40@40¾c., on track and in elevator, and clipped oats were quoted at 41@ 43c., as to quality. No. 3 white were offered at 40c., but not selling. In futures there was nothing doing. For cash, 40c. was bid on the call, and 40¾c. asked; July 40¾c asked, and year 30c. asked. Selling price, 40¾c.

MILLFEED. The market is quiet for bran, with sack spring quoted at $15 50@ 16 00, and winter at $15 00@15 50@17 50 per ton. Middlings were selling at $17 50 @19 00 per ton, as to quality. Cotton seed meal is quiet at $25 50, to arrive.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market is moving along in the line indicated last week. In Boston prices a wide range must be quoted in order to cover the market. A few popular Western brands of creamery were filled out to the trade at 20 cents, the same as were sold last week at 17½ cents, and others of a high quality were disposed of at 17 to 17½ cents. These were all fresh flavors and free from summary defects, but they composed only a small portion of the receipts. For the bulk of the offering 15 to 16 cents was a full rate, and very good creamery in hardwood packages was sold at 14 cents. Dairies are more plainly damaged by heat had to take a much lower range, and 12 to 14 cents covered several sales. Fine Northern creamery has a value at about 18 cents to the trade, and might sell a cent higher, but it is seldom offered in large lots. The jobbing rate yesterday was from 18 to 21 cents per pound, though it was hard to get more than 19 cents from most grocers.

No improvements can be reported in the cheese market. The quotation for Northern extra factory is 7½@7¾ cents, and in small way 8 cents can be obtained, but forced sales would not realize over 7 cents.

Good eggs have become scarce, and prices have advanced. Reliable marks of Western were worth 16@18 cents, Eastern fresh 18@19 cents and new laid were worth 20@23 cents per dozen. It is hard to get the latter at any price.

Beans are in similar change. Pea and medium continue quiet at $1 85@1 95 per bushel, and $2 is an outside price for most of the small pea. Yellow eyes are scarce and command $3 50 per bushel.

The potato trade has been fairly active, and receipts have been disposed of at $3 50 to $4 25 per barrel.

HAY. The hay market does not show much change from last week. Choice grades move off fairly at $16 to $17 50 per ton, but the ordinarr grades continue slow at $13 to $15. Rye straw has eased off a little

## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

### The Sunset Bells.

The sunset bells fall clearly,
Upon my ears.
And memory touches gently,
My fourscore years.
It spots of joyous boyhood,
By quiet streams.
And flowery lanes, and fields so bright
With childhood's dreams.

And manhood's heavier footfalls
In rougher ways.
And sharper heights, and darker depths
Marking the days.
Not conflict always—weary heights,
Hid vales of rest.
And from deep woe, the soul of times
Came richly blest.

And heavy burdens, more
Than heart could bear,
With days that endless seemed,
Because of care.
Brought lessons sweet of trust,
In One above,
Who eased, and lightened every ill
With tender love.

And memory smiles when clouds
Broke, into rainbow clear.
And richer verdure dims were made
By falling tear.
Where faith bridged caverns wide,
On mountain slope.
And made a path of green
Lighted by hope.

And now at evening calm,
The trials cease.
The past a victory,
The future peace.
Life's meaning ever deepens,
With the end in view.
The sunset bells that wake for me,
Bring safely through.

With twilight still, has died
The sunset bell.
The echo in my heart
Is, all is well.
For the fair home that waits for me,
Is bright bliss.
And I know the path my feet have trod,
Leads up to this.

*Augusta.* C. F. W.

## Our Story Teller.

### PUMPER JIM.

There were mobs of angry men in the Tuna Valley. They had collected at various points, with the intention of marching on the head office of the Combined Pipe Lines company in a body that represented the oil producers of the entire Harford region, and demanding that their oil tanks be relieved. Failing to obtain this concession, the producers meant to take possession of the Lines, and run them for their self-protection or destroy them.

It was a beautiful May day, soft and warm, and Jim Croffut felt indolent, as he sat outside of the pump station listening to the monotonous strokes of the big engine sending its petroleum with a musical clink into the main line. He had smoked his pipe so lazily that it had gone out, but he still held the stem between his teeth.

A cheerful laugh roused him from his reverie, and he swung forward, dropping the chair on its four feet.

"Well, I declare, Jim, you are the sleepiest man on the Tuna. You never can keep your pipe going."

"How d'ye, do, Mrs. Stearns? Will you sit?"

"No, thank you; I'm on my way to the store."

"Will you 'blige by bringin' me a plug of smokin' tobacey? I'm about out of that consolation."

"Certainly, Jim; but I do think you about the most easily consoled man I ever saw. Good-morning."

"Good-mornin'."

He watched her tripping lightly over the ground for a few moments, and then resuming his seat, muttered, "Perhaps not so easily consoled as you think, Widow Stearns, when none but you can do it; and yit I can't tell you, for it would seem like forgittin' Bill Stearns, and me and him was pards too long for that."

Knowing that he would soon have a new supply of tobacco, he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and filled the bowl, packing it with the crumbs which he picked from his coat pocket with thumb and forefinger. The coat was still lying over his knees, but he seemingly forgot to fumble in it for a match, while he rested his elbows on it. Again his preoccupation was broken by a voice likewise familiar to him. This time the sheet between him and the speaker, who exclaimed, "Whoa, boys! don't drive over or we'll all be in kingdom come in two shakes of a cat's tail."

Jim jumped to his feet and ran around the shed. Before him lay a torpedo just thrown from his box by the breaking of an axle, and holding to the lines that guided his team. The horses instinctively stood still, and Jim hastened to unhitch them, lest they should become restless and kick the wagon, which the torpedo man grimly informed him was loaded. When the horses were tied to a tree at a short distance from the wreck, Jim went to the torpedo man and helped him to his feet.

"I got a bad twist, Pumper Jim; but I'm thankful that was all."

"Well, you are under obligashuns to be glad, for you come mighty near bein' a passenger on the sky-high route. How did you get tied up that way, anyhow?"

"Makin' a short cut. I was goin' gentle enough, but the wheel got twisted somehow on the big pipe, and the axle snapped. I dropped on the pipe, and hurt somethin'."

"You torpedo men are all durn fools, anyhow, Jake Burdin, and it's a wonder there ain't more of you knocked into the tree-tops."

By that time Jake was comfortable as he could be made on the rude lounge Jim constructed with a plank and two chairs.

"I'll look for somebody to send Rogers word," said Jim; and he went out to the main road, where he met a detachment of producers on their way to Harford.

"Say," he called, "there's a man hurt down to the pump station—Jake Burdin. Will one of you be kind enough to tell Rogers?"

Very much like a string of oaths condemning all monopolies was the sentence hurled back at him by the man nearest him.

"Monopolies! ain't got nothin' to do with a man bein' hurted, have they? Tell Rogers to send a doctor out here, and then you can call yourself a man."

Jim guessed the errand of the men, for he had heard of the mutterings of the storm that was to break that day, but he made no allusion to the discontent which had at last developed into violence.

"We're couin' back to see you, mebbe, and we'll fetch a doctor with us."

"You'll find me at home when you come, but if there's a man in that crowd he'll go straight to Roger's office when he gets to Harford, and let 'em know there that one of their men's laid up here with a bad hurt."

"That bein' the case, we'll all call on Rogers right off, for we're all men, and demand a man's rights."

"Much obliged," Jim called, and then hastened to Jake.

"Take it easy as you can, Burdin, Rogers will send for you soon."

He was right, for in a short time one of Rogers's teams dashed up to the pump station, and the driver leaped to the ground. Jake was lifted into the buggy, and the driver took up the lines to go, when Jim asked what was going on in Harford.

"Nothin' but the producers; they're goin' on big, and there's likely to be somethin' smashed 'fore night.

"Likely," Jim commenced, and then nodded good-by to Jake.

An extra man, who had come with the buggy, mounted one of the horses Jake had driven, and leading the other was soon out of sight. The broken wagon, with its load of explosives, lay on its side.

Jim contemplated it a few minutes, and then remarked: "If there's to be any smashin' goin' on, that stuff in there might be useful. I'll just save it, as they used to say in the army."

He lifted the lid off the box, and looked at the cans. They were all small, each containing a quart of nitro glycerine.

"Good!" he muttered. "They'll make good bombs. I could throw one of them about one hundred feet, I reckon, on a pinch."

He took them carefully out of the box, and carried them into the shed, as he called the little house that covered the pumping engines. When done with that, he looked around for his pipe, and finding it, filled half full of tobacco. Lighting it, he sat down to resume the meditation that had been twice interrupted that day. Finding that his thoughts were inclined to wander, he rose, and gave the fires a shaking. When he threw the poker down, he said to himself, as if to another person:

"If they get to howlin' round here, I guess I'll have to let the fires go out; but there's no use in borrowin' trouble."

The sun was on the slant to the west when he heard again the Widow Stearns' voice, and this time it was full of alarm.

"They're comin' Jim—the producers! They're just at my heels, but they stopped down there in the hollow to smash the pipe. I saw them breaking it with crow-bars."

She was very much excited, and exhausted and breathless from running.

"Sit down, Mrs. Stearns, and rest up a bit while I step round. There ain't no use in squirtin' the grease on to the ground."

He looked at her flushed cheeks, and knew that had it not been for the unusual bodily exertion she had undergone they would have been pale, for he saw her fright in her eyes and felt it in her tone.

"But you must run, Jim. They'er comin' to smash the pump, and if they find you here they might hurt you."

"Did you bring the tobacey, Mrs. Stearns?"

"Certainly I did; but you must hurry out of here."

"No; I must stay here; but you must run soon as you give me the tobacey."

"Oh, Jim, run! for they will kill you." She got up, and put her hands on his shoulders pleading.

"No, they won't. I'll just keep them away till they cool off, and then I'll come home to supper, for they will go away."

"If you don't go, I won't; for if they see a woman here they won't do any damage for fear of hurtin' her.

"You mustn't stay for that reason. They would say Jim Croffut had got a woman to protect him. You give me the tobacey, and run."

"But, Jim—"

"I'll take care of myself; and you must go now, but don't forget the tobacey."

"Here it is. Good-by, for I'd rather go than have them think you a coward; but it isn't easy, Jim."

He had snatched the tobacco with a quick "Thank you," and was climbing to the roof of the station on a ladder. In one hand he carried a can of glycerine. When he reached the platform that he had built there as a sort of observatory, she was out on the road. He waved his hand to her, and ran down the ladder. In a few minutes he had four cans on the platform, and then sat down to light his pipe.

"My! that woman hangin' on to my arms flusterated me 'most. I'd rather face the whole mob of producers than have her so beseechin', for I don't git so shook up."

He had not long to wait until he saw the producers coming. When he saw how many there were of them, he ran down the ladder and locked the doors of the station; then he went back to the platform. At the head of the crowd of angry men he recognized the man whom he had requested to inform Rogers of the torpedo man's accident.

"Hello, Ben Harbaugh, what's up?"

"You, and we want you to come down and open the doors. We want to examine the pump. 'Tisn't workin'."

"Oh, the pump's all right' I got lazy and shut her down. Too hot to-day for even a pump to work."

"Well, you can suit your pleasure about lettin' us in; we'll get in ourselves. Come on, boys."

Harbaugh held up a light crow-bar as a sort of signal to the others to follow him, and turned in from the road.

"Jest wait a second, Harbaugh, and take a look at this." He rose to his feet and held up a can. "That's a boom. It's glycer'n and if you fellers git too close to them doors, I'll drop it on your heads."

Harbaugh came to a halt, and the others crowded around him, peering at the white tail, strong figure was in position for immediate action. They were angry and very determined, those men, and would have laughed at a gun leveled at them, but the mention of glycerine made them pause. It has no aim, but scatters death in radii from the point of its explosion.

Harbaugh plucked up courage and called: "You can't fool us with an empty can, Jim, and we give you just one more chance to git down and out of the way, for we are goin' to smash that pump."

For reply Jim swung the can around his head, and let it go at a tangent. It struck the ground two hundred feet from the men and exploded, hurling stones and dirt in every direction.

The producers fell back for they had seen other cans, and knew well the folly of risking their lives in the attempt to dislodge a man who was determined to use such ammunition in defence of the property he was guarding. A consultation was held, and it was decided to parley with the pumper. Harbaugh was decided as spokesman, and he approached with two or three others to within easy talking distance of the station.

"Say, Croffut, we want to talk to you" Harbaugh said.

"Go ahead; I can hear you from there," Jim replied.

"Why don't you get down and out, and give us a chance to get square with the Lines? They've never done anything particular for you, and they have done us a mighty sight of harm."

"How?"

"By letting our tanks overflow, and the oil from our wells run to waste. We can always get our oil run if we sell it to them at a lower price than the regular market."

"So I've heard," Jim commented; "but how's smashin' the pump goin' to help you?"

"It will bring the Lines to terms, and when they get a new pump up they will be afraid to let our oil run to waste."

"We could afford to lose if we get satisfaction afterward in having our oil taken care of."

"Well, I 'ain't got nothin' to do with that; I'm here to pump, and to take care of the Lines' property."

"You're pumpin' water, that's what you're doin'," one of the other producers blurted.

"What came out on the ground when you broke the line down in the holler, grease or water?"

The producers looked at each other in amazement, and to ask how he knew of the broken line, and then Harbaugh remarked: "It was the Widow Stearns. Come, Jim," he said, in louder voice, "surrender, and we will make it right with you."

"It's right with me now," Jim answered; "I'm here to protect this pump, and I'm goin' to do it."

"Well, you can't say that we haven't given you ample notice, and if you get hurt it'll be your own fault."

"Yes, I guess it will," Jim observed, with provoking coolness.

The producers retired to the main body, and another consultation was held. Propositions were made to surround the pump station, and boldly attack it, but the cooler heads promptly decided against such measures.

"I've got an idea," said Harbaugh. Let us lay quiet until supper-time, and then the Widow Stearns will come around to bring Jim to eat. When she goes up to the station we'll just follow her. Jim won't dare to fire a glycerine can then for fear of killing her."

"Good!" exclaimed a number of the producers, and all gave assent to the plan.

A short time after sunset Mrs. Stearns came up the road, and turned to go to the station. Harbaugh and two others immediately joined her, and behind them followed other producers armed with crowbars and hammers. Of the presence of the main body Jim will come when something for